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FAKE PLOT ON MEDINA FIZZLES

A so-called "assassination plot" against Judge Medina who presided in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders collapsed overnight as FBI and New York police admitted the entire affair to be a hoax staged by two hysterical youths.

Dennis Schuster, 24, of 4356 Bedford Ave., and Melvin Cohen, 23, of 326 Neptune Avenue, Brooklyn, had rushed excitedly to the FBI with the report of a "plot." Instantly, news services and the New York Times flashed the fake sensation. On close questioning, it turned out to be a forgery based on an alleged conversation with two teen-age girls who had been informed by the youths of a "mysterious woman" and a $500,000 fund "for China."

The swift blossoming out of this fake into headlines and national radio broadcasts was seen as another effort to polish up the tarnished reputation of Judge Medina, whose vindictive denial of bail to the Communist leaders on the ground that they are criminals was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

MEDINA

A well-organized campaign is on to keep Medina in the role of the patient but triumphant patriot who emerged victorious from a court bout with indicted Communists who face 5 years for "teaching and advocating" Marxism.

Observers state that this latest hoax will not be the last. In fact, Judge Medina himself started this train of hoaxes during the trial itself by announcing that he was "threatened." Such "threats" have always appeared mysteriously in political frameups of the past, observers noted, recalling the "bombs" planted by Attorney General Palmer during the anti-labor Palmer raids of the 1920's and the "threats" periodically announced by Judge Thayer in the frameup of Sacco and Vanzetti.

'II' Thank People, Tell of Next Steps For Free Speech

The 11 national Communist leaders, recently released on bail in the Foley Square frameup against free speech, yesterday issued the following statement:

Comrades, Friends, and Fellow Americans:

We 11 Communist Party leaders deeply appreciate the courageous struggle in defense of democratic rights which you waged around the demand for our release on bail.

The three weeks of our imprisonment were critical weeks for our country. In abrogating our right to bail, pro-fascist reaction made a bold attempt to subvert and destroy constitutional government in the United States. This was a testing time for all Americans—for Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, as well as members of the Communist Party.

The American people as a whole refused to be stampeded by the Foley Square frameup. And by winning the fight on this single issue of bail, they strengthened the whole fight against the outlawing of the Communist Party, and for saving the Bill of Rights. But the danger still exists that new repressions will further threaten the civil liberties of the American people.

An example of this is the sentencing of the attorneys for contempt, because of their courageous defense of the 11 in the Foley Square trial. If this vindictive sentence is allowed to stand, it will be used to threaten and intimidate any attorneys that take a stand for civil liberties; it hampers the proper preparation of the appeal against the Foley Square verdict; and it undermines the settling of the vital constitutional issues involved in the case by the American people. A vigorous fight must be waged to defend the attorneys against this persecution, and to set aside their sentences.

ISSUES BECAME CLEAR

We are indebted to those who blazed the trail of united action in the fight for our right to bail, and in doing so, did a service for labor and the majority of the American people. In the course of this struggle for the elementary democratic right to bail, the issues in the trial itself became clearer to millions who had previously been misled. Many now begin to understand that the principles of the Bill of Rights were in the dock at Foley Square, when the rights of the Communists to advocate their program were on trial. There is widespread and growing mistrust of the infamous unconstitutional Smith Act, and the most diverse forces are having sober second thoughts about this fascist threat to the First Amendment.

Many people opposed to the Communist Party's program agree with the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* editorail which said: "Punish the Communists for their ideas and we open the way to punish others with less cause or no cause at all." This was the thinking that brought such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union and Americans for Democratic Action to speak out. This is the view that will prevail, if the beginning toward united action in defense of civil liberties, which was laid in the bail fight, is resolutely built in the months ahead, when new efforts to outlaw the Communist Party and destroy democratic rights will have to be fought and defeated.

PROUD OF COURAGE OF CP

We Communist leaders take pride in the steadfastness and courage shown by our Party and all its members. We are proud of the political initiative displayed by Communists and non-Communist anti-fascists who took the lead in carrying the issue of the constitutional right to bail to the country. We feel certain that the partial, the significant victory won with our release on bail will inspire new forces with self-confidence and courage.

All of us together, regardless of political differences, now face the common challenge of the next round. Our common task now is to wipe out the shame of the political thought-control verdict, and to nullify the Smith Act.

The legal instrument for this major political battle for democracy is the appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, as two of the Justices have recently reminded us, does not function in a vacuum.

A great deal depends on the voice of the American people making itself heard, and expressing the popular will that basic democratic principles shall not be abrogated. Thus, the effective political instrument for

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USSR Asks Atom Inspection

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N. Y. Communists Analyze Elections in City, State

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Chicago Cops Help Racists In Violence

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Racist mobs continued to run amuck here as Chicago police in effect cooperated with the mobsters by arresting dozens of persons suspected of being opposed to the raging anti-Negro anti-Jewish violence.

A virtual reign of terror gripped the area of 56 and Peoria Sts. on the Southwest Side. Roving bands of hoodlums savagely attacked and beat up strangers and overturned passing automobiles.

The riotous disorders have been going on since last Tuesday night, after Negro trade unionists visited the home of Aaron Bindman, secretary-treasurer, CIO Warehouse & Distribution Workers Union here.

The union leader's house has since been under nightly siege by mobs ranging up to 2,000. Numerous windows have been shattered by volleys of rocks from the mobsters.

COPS REJECT DEMAND

Police have rejected all demands by Bindman, trade unions and other city-wide groups to arrest the instigators and disperse the mobs. Details of police stood by as crowds milled about the house, blockading the street and hurling anti-Negro and anti-Semitic threats.

Police have also refused protection for the two families occupying the building and visiting friends are not permitted through the police lines. Until Friday, Police Commission Prendergast refused a request for installation of a telephone with the statement that "there is no emergency situation."

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Defer Trial of Framed Negro In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The second frameup murder trial of Byard Jenkins has been postponed from Nov. 15 to January, 1950. This latest action in the campaign the Communist Party initiated to free the innocent Negro youth came after the Daily Worker, and its Pennsylvania edition, revealed the the jury Jenkins was scheduled to face Nov. 15 was being stacked against him.

During the past three weeks, exclusive Daily Worker stories exposed that the Jenkins jury panel had been subjected to an unprecedented going over and screening by police for several Negroes slated for re-trials.

One Negro, Aaron Turner, was reconvicted for murder Oct. 26 in 20 minutes by the same sort of stacked jury that Jenkins was due to face.

The state, it is believed, intends, however to go ahead with its second murder frameup of Jenkins in January, unless they are stopped again by the people.

Jenkins was originally framed Nov. 23, 1948, for the murder of Mrs. Kathryn Meller through the sole "evidence" of a forced police "confession" he repudiated. Two weeks later a white gravedigger, Herbert Gulembo, voluntarily confessed the crime in detail. However, officials contirued to press for Jenkins' execution, and Gulembo recanted. He is still free.

Evidence unearthed by the Daily Worker confirmed Jenkins' innocence and corroborated Gulembo's confession, this became so powerful that 10 Jenkins' jurors took the unprecedented action of asking the court to reverse their own guilty verdict.

A mass campaign, led by the Free Jenkins Committee of the Civil Rights Congress, and chaired by Rev. P. B. Bynum, finally won a reversal of Jenkins' conviction Sept. 15.

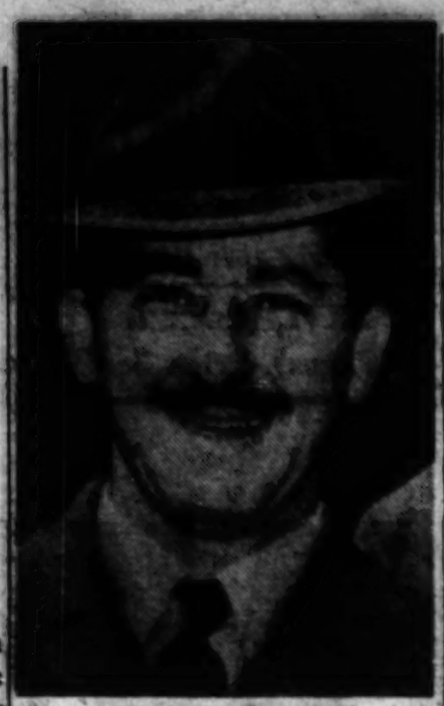
The Communist Party declared Jenkins' freedom will be a key issue at the people's rally they are sponsoring at the Met. Nov. 25, for the Bill of Rights and the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders.

Acheson Denies Plan To Build Wehrmacht

BONN, Germany, Nov. 13.—American Secretary of State Dean Acheson today denied reports that the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers or any other recent conference had discussed plans to revive a Germany army.

Holmes Strike Ends

The 13-week Holmes Electric Protective Service strike was ended Saturday when the 600 strikers approved an agreement calling for wage increases of $1 to $5 a week. The new contract between the company, a subsidiary of American Telephone and Telegraph, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, will run until June 30, 1951.



GLADSTEIN

People Can Aid Court To Free '11'-Gladstein

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—The U. S. Supreme Court will make a favorable, principled decision reversing conviction of the 11 Communist leaders, "only if it is shown that the thinking of the American people is sufficiently strong to support it," Richard Gladstein, one of the attorneys for the 11 said here.

Speaking to a 400-person audience, composed mainly of lawyers, at a meeting called by the Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Gladstein urged "all lawyers and all people to make their protests heard.

"It would be a mistake to think the Supreme Court will reverse this decision on the basis of cold law alone," he warned.

Chairman of the meeting was Hugh Macbeth, Sr., nationally-known Negro attorney, who urged the lawyers—

"Everyone here should make it his duty to go out and talk to groups of people—and not just to your friends—and tell them what you've learned here. I am not a Communist, but I have the greatest respect and admiration for what the Communists are doing to present the issues of our time to the people."

Herbert Granahl, vice-president of the Lawyers Guild, urged: "We should form ourselves into a committee of information so that the people will be able to get the truth about the Foley Square trial."

Gladstein dwelt mainly on the contempt citations which Judge Harold Medina threw at the attorneys at the end of the trial of the 11.

"I am much less disturbed over the actual contempt sentence," he said (Gladstein got six months), "than with the implications of the sentence.

"This contempt charge means to lawyers that in any cause in which you are defending an unpopular side, if the judge conducts himself as Medina did, you will have the choice of retaining your professional certificate or vigorously defending your client."

Greeks Blame U. S. For Polio Epidemic

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (UP).—Medical authorities reported today that many Greeks were blaming imported canned and frozen foods for an outbreak of infantile paralysis here.

Hit Gov't Move On N.Y. Rent Law

Isidore Blumberg, executive secretary of the New York Tenant Councils, wired a protest to Federal Housing Expediter Tighe Woods, charging the Federal agency with "deliberately attempting to undermine rent control in New York City and frustrating the people's desire to protect themselves from rapacious landlords."

The charge, Blumberg said, was based on reliable information that the Federal Office of the Housing Expediter would intervene on the side of the landlord plaintiff in the first test case to be argued before the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany today (Monday), bearing on the constitutionality of New York City's new rent control law (Local Law 73).

The Council's spokesman declared that the law's validity will be supported by Leo Isaacson, head of the legal staff of the Bronx Council on Rent and Housing, and special counsel Barney Rosenstein.

The Court of Appeals will review an appeal, the decision of Judge Michael N. Delagi, of the 1st Bronx Municipal Court, handed down Nov. 7 in the case of Leon Leighton et al vs. Morris Jawrower, of 1415 Bristow St., Bronx, in which Judge Delagi denied the landlord the right to evict a tenant for refusing to pay a rent higher than that payable on March 1, 1949.

Jawrower, the tenant, was represented in the lower court by Isaacson.

The Tenant Councils will seek to intervene as amicus curiae (friend of the court) in a second similar case, the F. P. B. Realty Corp. vs. Louis Goodman of 317 W. 99 St., also to be argued today before the Appeals Court, from a like decision favorable to the tenant by Judge Charles A. Garrison of the 5th Municipal District Court, Manhattan.

Gates, On Radio, Exposes Thought-Control Frame-Up

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Millions of Americans got their first chance to learn the truth about the frameup conviction of the 11 Communist leaders when they heard John Gates, Daily Worker editor, over Mutual's Meet the Press program Friday night. Gates, one of the defendants in the thought control trial, in his straight-from-the-shoulder answers over the air, stressed the fact that the Foley Square trial was a prosecution of books, thoughts and ideas.

Gates, 35-year-old veteran of two wars, who fought Hitler-Franco fascism in Spain and again in the European and Pacific theaters in World War II, gave a powerful reply to the charge that the Communists plot "force and violence" against the government.

Asked if he had not used violence against the Spanish government, Gates quickly replied that he had given his services in Spain to prevent that country's democratic government from being "overthrown by force and violence" by the same Hitler and Mussolini fascism which he later fought in World War II.

Gates established in reply to questions that even the Justice Department had not charged the defendants with any overt acts, or with "conspiring" to commit overt acts against the government.

They were falsely charged and convicted in the district court of "conspiring to advocate and teach the overthrow of the government by force and violence," Gates said. Of this they were also innocent, the editor of the Daily Worker said, but the very nature of the charge showed that the intent of the trial was the suppression of what the government considered "dangerous thoughts."

For many of the several million radio listeners throughout the nation, this probably came as a revelation. From the manner in which the trial was handled by most newspapers and from statements issued by the Justice Department, the general impression had been given that the "eleven" were convictd not for thoughts but for deeds.

Due to limitations placed on Gates movement by the prosecutor, he could not leave the jurisdiction of the court. Therefore the interview between the newspaper reporters in Washington and Gates in New York was carried on through a two-way hook-up.

QUOTE OUT OF CONTEXT

At the press table in the Mutual system's studio here were Lawrence Spivak, American Mercury editor and sponsor of the progam; I. F. Stone, New York Compass columnist; Louis Lautier, Atlanta Daily World; and Elizabeth May Craig of the Portland (Me.) Evening Express.

Spivak, opening the questioning, immediately tried to put Gates on the defensive with a query involving a familiar old chestnut from Lenin's "Left Communism." Did Gates agree with Lenin, Spivak demanded, that Communists should use "trickery and deceit"?

Gates pointed out that Spivak was quoting Lenin out of context. Lenin was dealing with the problems of militant workers, with the situation of militant workers under Czarism confronted with the problem of retaining union membership and jobs in industry when their labor organization is undemocratic and dominated by reactionaries.

Spivak then jumped to trial testimony which he twisted in an effort to make Gates a liar. But Gates with a laugh told him he was the victim of a typographical error and Spivak subsided.

GATES

I. F. Stone asked Gates what acts the "eleven" had been charged with. Gates demonstrated that there was neither charges nor evidence of "acts."

"Nor was there the slightest evidence introduced to show that the Daily Worker before or since I became editor ever advocated the overthrow of the government by force or violence," Gates said.

"INFILTRATION" GIMMICK

Louis Lautier, one of the nation's top Negro journalists, asked Gates whether many Communists had "infiltrated" into Negro organizations such as the NAACP.

Gates objected to the word. "Communists don't infiltrate. They join organizations just like anybody else," he said. "The Communist party does enjoy the confidence of a growing number of Negro citizens," Gates said and related the strong showing made by Ben Davis in the councilmanic race.

May Craig interrupted to say, "But wasn't the foreman of the jury which convicted you a Negro? How do you explain that?"

"I have no explanation of that," Gates replied, as if to say, "I don't hold that against the Negro people any more than I hold the verdict rendered by the white members of the jury against the American working class."

Blocked at this line of question-

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8 Million Families Earn Less Than $1,000

Eight million families exist on a starvation level, earning less than $1,000 in 1948, it was revealed over the weekend in a report of a congressional committee, the sub-committee on Low-income Families of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. The report also showed that one-third of the nation earned less than $2,000.

The report, putting it mildly, noted that the low-income families "have been left behind in the economic progress" of the country and that "some low-income families live at levels below even the most conservative estimates of the minimum necessary for health and decency."

The most conservative estimate on the needs of an average family of four was that issued last year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing that a family needs better than $3,000 a year to meet bare requirements for the maintenance of health.

More than half of the nation's families earned less, however, than the amount set by the BLS.

The more accepted standard on the family budget is that worked out by the University of California's Heller Committee. The last report of this group showed that a family needed better than $3,500 a year to meet minimum requirements. Average weekly wages, however, are $54 a week, with most workers earning below this sum.

In addition, nearly all these figures were arrived at without taking into consideration the growth in unemployment and part-time work which began to assume large proportions in the fall of 1948. There are now more than five million unemployed, with at least another nine million on part-time.

The Committee report also revealed that only one million families, about 2½ percent of the population, earned $10,000 or more. Another seven million earned between $5,000 and $10,000.

U. S. Steel Pact Winds Up Strikes

By Bernard Burton

The settlement on Friday with U. S. Steel, largest producer in the industry, practically ended the steel strike. Some 400,000 strikers were either back at work or preparing to return. The settlements were all based on the agreement reached with Bethelehem 10 days earlier.

That means that in return for abandoning any wage demands for two years—1949 and 1950—the CIO United Steelworkers have been granted a $100 monthly pension, including social security, and a health plan toward which the workers contribute an average of $1 a week. In addition, the U. S. Steel agreement provides that the union may not fight for changes in the pension set-up for five years but the company may throw out the whole plan at the end of two years, the period for which the contract has been extended.

On top of surrendering wage demands for two years, the extension of the contracts until the end of 1951 (they were originally scheduled to expire in April, 1950) means that the workers continue to be stuck with the most burning grievance affecting all the plants—the cumbersome grievance process.

Under this procedure, after a grievance is submitted to the union, it goes through a number of "stages," finally reaching the "fourth stage," where the matter is supposed to be settled with a top company representative. But numberless grievances have been lost and forgotten by the time they reach the fourth stage.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

The result has been that the companies have taken advantage of the set-up to drive the workers all the harder. In a number of mills, just prior to the strike, the workers staged stoppages to settle grievances rather than take their chances on the prolonged union process.

It is expected that the retention of this procedure will see still more opposition as the workers take direct action to win demands. And, likewise, Philip Murray and his staffmen will take firm steps to dampen rank-and-file militancy.

It was in recognition of Murray's opposition to any action in the shops and locals that Iron Age, magazine of the steel barons, wrote during the strike: "Employers have generally been able to override the reds and radicals in local unions by direct appeal to Phil Murray. Once this fight is settled they'd like to keep things that way."

For the words "reds and radicals" substitute "militant union men" because that's whom the employers mean.

The cost to the industry of the pension and health program has been given varied estimates, with the companies seeking to give high figures to provide justification for them using their monopoly position to raise prices.

However, any such move would be even phonier than the price increase of 1946. Fact is that just prior to the settlement both U. S. Steel and Bethlehem declared one of the largest dividends in the history of the industry. In addition, the prospect on pensions is one of declining costs, for as social security benefits are increased, the company's share will go down.

Chennault Horning in On Japan's Aviation

TOKYO, Nov. 13.—Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault will arrive here today to confer with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif.) who is in Japan on a "fact finding" tour.

Coal Bosses Refuse To Negotiate with Miners, Lewis Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers demanded today that the soft coal operators "Walk back into" collective bargaining negotiations on a new wage contract. The union issued a statement in Lewis's behalf, accusing the producers of a "stubborn refusal" to bargain and advising them that he "will be at his desk in Washington Monday morning awaiting the convenience of the coal operators."

LEWIS

Spokesmen for the operators refused comment. Previously they had said that there was no point in negotiating unless Lewis was prepared to accept the employer demands.

They were bolstered in this position by the knowledge that the Truman Administration is moving toward whipping out a Taft-Hartley injunction against the UMW. Cyrus S. Ching, Federal Mediation Director, indicated last week that the Administration had been prepared to use more forceful methods when the union called off the strike and set a new deadline for Nov. 30.

The union statement said the next move is up to the coal operators. It accused them of "walking out" on negotiations last month at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Bluefield, W. Va.

"The mine workers walked back into the mines voluntarily as a contribution to the American public," it said. "It is time for the coal operators to walk back into collective bargaining."

In a reference to the charge that the steel industry had blocked a settlement of the coal dispute, today's statement said:

"Now that the operators are relieved of their commitments to the steel industry and associated financial interests, there is no reason for continuing their stubborn refusal to meet with the union."

Lewis has accused the steel moguls of prevailing on the coal operators not to bargain with the mine union until the steel strike was settled so that the mine union would have to bear full responsibility if there were an industrial shutdown.

The miners are demanding an improvement in their pension and welfare fund, a shorter workday and an increase in minimum pay scales.

The employers have rejected all demands and have called for the continuation of the old contract with changes in favor of the employers. One of these changes is known to be their demand for the elimination of the clause which provides that the miners will work as long as they are "able and willing."

Removal of this clause would subject the UMW to more suits and harrassment such as the one which resulted in the $1,400,000 fine against the union, recently upheld by the Supreme Court.

USSR Welcomes Atom Inspection--Vishinsky

By Robert Friedman

The State Department's biggest propaganda line to delude Americans and the world into believing the Soviet Union guilty of blocking atomic agrement has been blown sky-high. It happened at Lake Success, Saturday, when Russia's Andrei Vishinsky categorically declared that inspectors of a proposed international atom control agency can enter the Soviet Union, "smell the materials, touch them, feel them, do anything they want or desire." At the same time he reiterated the Soviet view that atomic facilities should continue to be nationally owned.

Vishinsky's clear restatement of the Soviet Union's willingness to permit inspection of its atomic facilities was a definite refutation of State Department apologists who have dishonestly claimed that Russia is opposed to such inspection. And Vishinsky's speech gained in significance, following by one day, as it did, his announcement of the large-scale productive uses of atomic power in Russia, plus the fact that the Soviet Union, unlike ourselves, is not stockpiling atombombs.

The eagerness of Assistant Secretary of State John D. Hickerson and Frederick Osborn, U.S. deputy on the UN Atomic Energy Commission, to deride Vishinsky's statements and to question the veracity of his offer indicated once again that the Truman Administration is itself resisting a world atomic inspection agreement.

Pretending to doubt the genuiness of the Soviet willingness to accept international inspection, it is the State Department itself which does not want our atomic power inspected, preferring instead a "world ownership" of atomic facilities which would, in fact, be a Wall Street ownership behind the facade of a UN Commission dominated by the U.S. and its satelites.

In his speech to the UN Assembly's Political Committee Saturday Vishinsky ridiculed those State Department apologists who have asserted that there is no proof that Russia is using atomic energy because they themselves have not seen it. To know that Columbus discovered America, Vishinsky reminded, one need not have been a member of the Santa Maria's crew.

The Soviet Foreign Minister had told the United Nations his country is "utilizing atomic energy for our economic needs and our economic interests." He added that "the Soviet Union is not stockpiling atomic bombs," declaring, however, that in the event of an emergency which he hoped would never materialize, "We would have as many as we would need — no more and no less."

First comment from Assistant Secretary of State John D. Hickerson was the stunned, bewildered: "The idea of exploding mountains with atomic energy is completely new to me. . . . I hadn't thought of it as a possibility."

VULGAR SMEAR

By Friday morning, the uplifted little-finger set in Washington was sufficiently recovered to dismiss the Vishinsky announcement with the typical vulgar anti-Soviet smear. United Press quoted an unnamed official who termed it "more Vishinsky hot air"; another "authority," according to UP, said it was "ridiculous" to believe that the Soviets could a-blast mountains in order to divert the course of rivers for irrigation purposes.

The same wishful thinking was evinced by William L. Laurence, New York Times science writer. The whole thing is "plainly impossible," Lawrence decreed, making clear that the "impossibility" rests in the fact that the achievements cited by Vishinsky would require plants with a capacity "several hundredfold those of the U.S."

Meanwhile, millions of Americans and others throughout the

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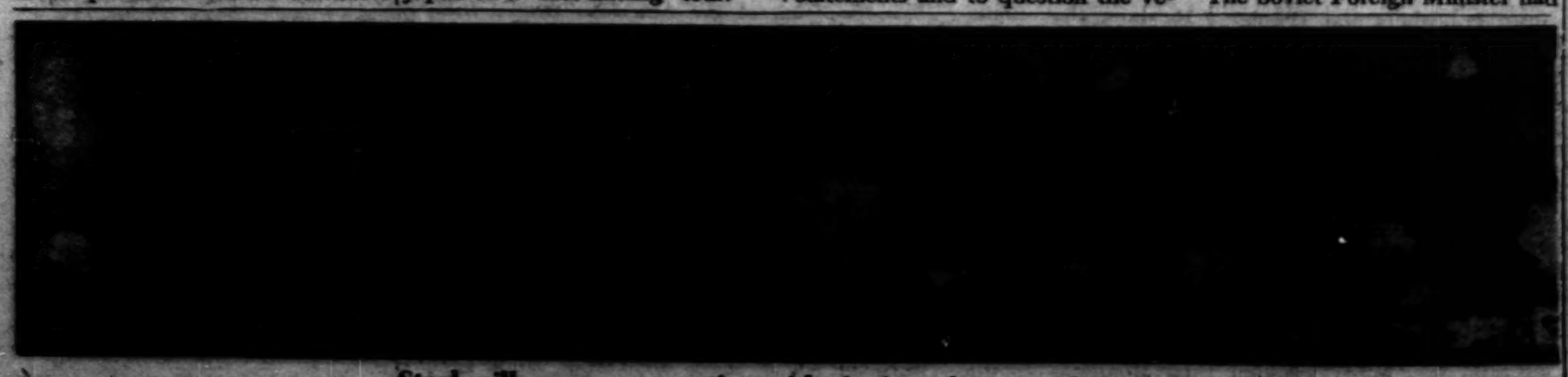

Steel mills resume operation with signing of pact with union

N.Y. Communist Party Analyzes The Election in City and State

Following is the full text of the New York Communist Party analysis of the recent elections. The statement was issued by Robert Thompson, State Chairman, and William Norman, State Secretary.

The results of the New York elections can be estimated in their deepest meaning when three main factors are kept into account: (1) The period in which they were held. (2) The basic objectives of reaction, and (3) The basic objectives of the progressive and democratic forces of the people.

Heightened war preparations and intensified reaction at home characterized the pre-election period. Hallmarks of this period were the colossal peace-time budget, stepping-up of the cold war policy, and the Foley Square thought-control trial.

Whatever their differences on other questions, the three political machines of New York—Republican, Democratic and Liberal—backed the fundamental cold war policies of the Truman Administration. Backed by Wall Street, these machines and virtually all the press, openly sought the isolation and destruction of the American Labor Party. Demagogic candidates and tricky election alliances were fostered with this aim. Lehman was nominated not only to bolster a jittery Democratic ticket, but to help the Dubinsky Liberal Party achieve mass support. Simultaneously, the defeat of Councilman Davis was made a national concentration, with all three parties ganging up on him and every means used to terrorize and divide the voters of Davis' district.

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PROGRESSIVE AIMS

The democratic camp, including the Communists, had as its major objective the unity of the people to halt the reactionary offensive against peace and democracy. It sought to strengthen the peace forces of the country by increasing the third party vote and establishing greater ties between the Negro liberation movement and the progressive labor movement, symbolized by the reelection struggle of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

The progressive camp achieved these major objectives in a number of important respects, while those of reaction were defeated!

Despite the unparalleled atmosphere of repression, the mass of New York voters reaffirmed their desire for peace, social progress and democracy. The very course of the election struggle contributed to an important democratic victory, the release of the Communist leaders on bail pending appeal.

INCREASED ALP VOTE

Of great significance is the fact that the open, pro-fascist program of John Foster Dulles, apostle of a 1949 variety of Hooverism, was rejected by the voters. While the defeat of Dulles was still marked by continued adherence of millions to the two-party system and confusion as to Herbert Lehman's fundamental support of the Truman cold war policies, the vote revealed how profoundly the masses of New Yorkers hate the advocates of bigotry, Hooverism and the rearming of Nazi Germany.

The clearest gauge of the understanding of the people in the fight against reaction was the strength registered under unprecedently difficult conditions by the ALP and by Councilman Davis.

The American Labor Party increased its vote slightly, percentagewise, over 1948, and maintained a solid base unshaken by the concerted reactionary drive. This vote of 356,000 exceeded by 100,000

THOMPSON

that registered for O'Dwyer in 1945 and is a substantial achievement. It made new and historic inroads among key sections of the working people—Italian, Puerto Rican and Negro.

The vote among the Negro people reversed the decline suffered in 1948 and marks the first big turn of the ALP in establishing deep roots among the Negro people. The correct policy of the ALP in endorsing Benjamin J. Davis for reelection was undoubtedly the major factor in this breakthrough, which was also aided by widespread naming of Negro candidates for key offices throughout the city and state.

VIEW TO 1950

These new ties can be consolidated and made permanent, while the losses suffered by the ALP in some working class and in practically all of the middle class Jewish areas can be transitory. Such consolidation of he ALP among the new sections of the working people, and recouping of its traditional base among the Jewish people, would place the ALP in a most favorable situation for the 1950 elections.

Similarly, although the defeat of Benjamin J. Davis is a serious loss to the people, the vote won by him was a major contribution to the people's coalition and the foundation for even greater successes in the future.

The most decisive breakthrough among the Negro people was registered in the two key Harlem areas—the 11th AD, heart of the Davis campaign, where the ALP vote exceeded that of all other parties, with the American Labor Party more than tripling its vote. The impact of this campaign, combined with the splendid fight of Vito Marcantonio and Ewart Guinier, carried over into the 12th AD, where the ALP doubled the percentage of the vote previously received, and to other key areas of Negro population.

IN MARCANTONIO'S DISTRICT

The splendid campaign in the 21st Senatorial District, especially in Harlem, reached and stirred the people around the key issues of police brutality and their other needs, as never before. Davis' stature as a national spokesman for the Negro people has been heightened, while his campaign has already forced a promise of certain gains for the Negro people. This campaign and vote strengthen the ability of the coalition to defeat divisive red-baiting.

Despite all of the concentrated attacks on the standard-bearer of the ALP, Vito Marcantonio, he emerged stronger than ever in his own Congressional District, receiving a vote both proportionately and numerically higher, and with new stature and ties among the people all over the city. It is of national importance that the outstanding progressive Congressman, whose reelection was the most single positive factor in 1948, emerged from this campaign stronger among the people in his own area. The vote of Leo Isacson in the Bronx also indicates deep roots among the progressive voters of that borough.

The militant and stirring ALP campaign, under the direct leadership of Vito Marcantonio, and with the excellent aid of his running mates, Paul L. Ross and Minneola Ingersoll, was in itself a great contribution to the cause of peace and democracy.

TURNING OF TIDE

All of these positive factors indicate that the tide has turned for the third party since the ebb following the 1948 elections. These results reaffirm the solid perspective for building the third party as the core of the people's coalition, which can and will defeat reaction.

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There were, however, serious questions posed for the progressive camp by the election results.

The Democratic Party vote increased by 6 percent, while the Republican dropped almost 12 percent as compared to 1948. And although the ALP more than held its own, the Liberal Party vote for the first time went above that of the ALP. This continued vote for the Democratic Party which is fostering reaction and the drive to war, constitutes a dangerous misdirection of the people's desire for peace and democracy.

ILLUSIONS ABOUT DEMOS

The reasons for this continued trend lies in the deep-rooted illusion of the American people that the Democratic Party and Truman offer a real alternative to Republican reaction. These beliefs were heightened in this campaign both because of the great illusions in Lehman, long associated with Roosevelt, and particularly because of the open pro-fascist character of the Dulles campaign—which represented a change in Republican 1948 tactics. These factors impeded the growing moods of dissatisfaction from taking the form of a mass breakaway from the Democratic Party. There was, however, an anti-O'Dwyer edge to the vote, especially among the Jewish middle classes.

Fear of the developing economic crisis added to illusions in the Democratic Party, and were fostered and stimulated by the demagogy around the "welfare state." These fears were combined with lack of mass experience with the betrayal of the Democrats on the issues of their welfare in this period.

ROLE OF LABOR LEADERS

A very basic factor in the Democratic vote was the unprecedented united activity of the hierarchy of the labor movement, which conducted a campaign of unequalled proportions in support of the Democrats. The splitting, red-baiting drive at the CIO Convention also helped to weaken the third party vote. Without this support, Lehman and O'Dwyer could not have been elected. There was a marked improvement and excellent activ-

NORMAN

ities in a number of progressive-led unions. But an even greater degree of united, all-out mobilization would have more effectively counteracted this demagogy and these red-baiting activities.

The anti-Communist hysteria and witchhunting atmosphere created by the frame-up of the Communist leaders was also a factor in cutting into the ALP vote, especially among the middle classes.

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These were the basic factors in preventing an even more positive vote. In addition, there were certain weaknesses of the progressive camp not fully overcome in the campaign.

One objective of reaction was partially achieved in the increased vote for the Social-Democratic controlled-Liberal Party. It is precisely the role of the Liberal Party to deflect the growing trends for progressive political action into false channels. The total vote for the Liberal and American Labor parties which reached new highs prove this growing dissatisfaction with the old-line parties.

THE LIBERAL PARTY VOTE

The Liberal Party increase, however, was due primarily to great assistance given to it in the form of electoral alliances. The candidacies of Lehman, Morris and Abe Stark all cut heavily into the traditional support of the ALP, especially in the Jewish middle class areas.

These gains of the Liberal Party can be, in the main, temporary. They reflected, above all, the keen desires of many middle class and some workers, primarily among the Jewish workers, to oppose Dulles reaction and Tammany corruption simultaneously. The mass of these voters are not supporters of the red-baiting, cold-war Dubinsky-Berle program. They will join in united front action against anti-Semitism, for peace, for civil rights and social legislation. In the course of such activity, they will come to realize the sham pretensions of the Liberal Party as an instrument of progressive political action.

This drift toward the Liberal Party could have been checked had there been far more struggle around the needs and issues of the Jewish masses, who feel keenly

(Continued on Page 9)

The Communist Trial

By George Marion

How Louis Budenz made sure to feather his stoolpigeon's nest before he jumped into it was pictured in the testimony quoted in the preceding installment from George Marion's book, 'The Communist Trial.' More details on that matter follow:

The Wages of Judas

The defense attorneys at the Foley Square trial next directed their questions toward another aspect of the relationship of the renegade-informer Louis Budenz to his new job of professional witness: the material rewards of job-insurance, the "price" of the informer. Budenz was as evasive as ever and, as ever, the Court permitted his non-responsive and argumentative answers to stand. When Gladstein, so handicapped, nevertheless pressed for a "Yes" or "No" answer to a yes-or-no question, Medina rebuked him for "emotional excitement and pressing people and talking fast and all of that." That did not, however, induce the defense to abandon the pursuit of the elusive answer:

(From the record)

Gladstein: You arranged, however, for a job before you left the Communist Party?

Budenz: Oh yes. I had a family to take care of.

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THE JOB was identified as a professorship at Notre Dame, but questions to show that he did not have the educational and other qualifications of a professor were barred. His whole history, however, reveals no such qualifications, a further indication that the job was a bribe, a payment to the informer for his desertion of the party and his subsequent services as a professional witness against it.

The Court sustained all objections to questions about articles Budenz wrote for commercial magazines, that is, other income derived from his new profession of "saying many of the things you have testified to here." The same barricade was raised against questions designed to show that Budenz, like the witnesses in the California IWW cases, was a paid professional witness.

(From the record)

Gladstein: Have you gone out to Seattle to give testimony, the same kind of testimony that you have given here for which you received a fee?

McGohey: Objection.

Medina: Sustained.

Gladstein: Have you gone out to Honolulu in the Hawaiian

(Continued on Page 8)

These are excerpts from

The COMMUNIST TRIAL

An American Crossroads

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Daily Worker

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1,000 in UE Here Condemn Raiders

James McLeish, president of United Electrical Workers Union, District 4 announced yesterday that 1,000 UE workers of American Safety Razor Corp., Brooklyn, part of UE Local 475, voted to condemn the "labor phonies who are trying to destroy our union with raiding and disruption."

The UE workers of International Projector Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., at a shop meeting accepted the report made by Ruth Young, UE District 4 Secretary, on the illegal actions of the CIO in attempting to set up a rival union to UE at its Cleveland Convention.

McLeish revealed that a suit will be instituted to enforce UE's contract with the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Company, Bayway. The UE contract with the company does not expire until April, 1950, but Carey's rival union has been making illegal claims to the contract.

McLeish also announced that officers, trustees and executive board members of the local union at the Otis Elevator Company in Yonkers, New York, who attempted to disaffiliate the local from UE have been served with subpoenas to appear in court today. UE has applied for an injunction in Supreme Court of New York County to prevent these persons from using the funds or contract of UE for the purpose of setting up a new organization.

The powerful 6000-member UE Local 401 at Singer Manufacturing Company, Elizabeth, N. J., distributed a leaflet yesterday condemning the "CIO machine and 'independent' at Singer for scrambling for power" instead of fighting for the workers. UE 401 announced it has won significant grievances on the standard system, one of the major issues in the long Singer strike this year, which brought 11 workers back pay amounting to $468. The UE Local 401 Executive Board has unanimously declared its intention of "remaining in UE, so that we can carry out primary obligation to the Singer workers—to see to it that the contract between UE and the Singer Company is enforced to the letter."

2 Detroit Progressives Top 100,000 Votes Each

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The vote of the progressive candidates for Council was: Rev. Charles A. Hill, 116,627; ex-senator Stanley Nowak, 100,915. Rev. Hill, Negro leader, and Nowak polled one out of every four votes cast.

They accomplished this despite refusal of right-wing CIO leaders to form a coalition with them and CIO's candidate for mayor, George Edwards. Edwards got 203,957 while his opponent, Albert E. Cobo, the Board of Commerce candidate won with 309,067 votes.

While Hill and Nowak called for smashing the Jimcrow barriers in City Hall where a Negro has never sat as councilman, CIO Wayne County Council refused to support Hill, only Negro running in the final.

The split in the labor movement which saw AFL supporting Cobo and the CIO supporting Edwards, with neither backing Hill and Nowak, laid the basis for the Board of Commerce candidates to sweep into office.

The desertion of the struggle around the people's needs, civil rights, public housing, jobs by the CIO leadership and ADA forces demoblized thousands of workers.

Workers here, bitter at the Board of Commerce victory, noted that Rev. Hill without CIO support increased his vote over 1947 by 11,000. Workers pointed to that fact as proof that in this city labor can win only by a united fighting campaign.

George Morris' World of Labor, a column reporting and interpreting the news in the labor movement, appears daily in the Daily Worker, and in the weekend Worker.

Now They Can Call Selves Demagogs

By Max Gordon

During the past three years, Democrats and Republicans in New York City have sunk their alleged differences and gotten together whenever there was a possibility that both would be defeated by a candidate genuinely opposing current official policy.

The process started in 1947, when the two major parties united to kill proportional representation because under it such a candidate might be elected despite unity of the two parties. Hence their dictatorship over the city's political life was incomplete.

The Republicans knew full well that if PR was eliminated, they, too, would be the victims since they are distinctly a minority party in the city. But they cheerfully scrapped any "selfish" partisan notions for the larger aim of preventing any real opposition to monopoly domination from getting into the City Council.

In 1948, the two parties got together on nearly all candidates in the Bronx and on several in Brooklyn, where this was necessary to make sure American Labor Party candidates did not win. Their supposed differences were no obstacle to such unity. They were joined, of course, by the stooge Liberal Party, whose aims do not differ basically from the two major parties.

This year they united to oust Councilman Benjamin J. Davis in Harlem. And, for next year, they are already letting loose in the press a lot of talk about uniting against Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

All this, of course, simply bears out the claim of third party backers that there are no real differences between the major parties, and that the two parties are simply a device for blocking mass desertion to a party offering a real alternative, by giving them the illusion that they do have actual democratic choice.

During New Deal days, a fusion of Democrats and Republicans against the left was unthinkable, at least where Roosevelt Democrats were in local leadership. The fusion that did take place was between the left and the Roosevelt Democrats against reactionary Republicanism.

The difference in the situation today is a measure of the vast gulf between the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

The phony character of the "differences" between the two major parties is also illustrated by the defeat of Sen. John Foster Dulles for the Senatorship from New York. Here Dulles is the brain-truster for Truman's foreign policy. He was that before the election, he remains it after election.

Yet Truman and his protege, Herbert H. Lehman, went through the motions of berating Dulles as a reactionary and spokesman for the financial interests. Plainly, if he is that in the elections, he is also that in his formulation of foreign policy.

Truman is in the position of "demanding" the American people reject Dulles because his philosophy is reactionary, but he places him in charge of determining the policies and politics of other lands.

As a matter of fact, Dulles himself, as well as some of the more influential press that supported him, based their argument for support on the grounds Dulles was needed to swing the Republicans into line behind Truman's policies.

SWEET SETUP

It was a cozy setup, and Truman was in the position of the boy tossing coins who yells, "Heads I win, tails you lose." No wonder Sen. Dulles sent Truman a chummy wire after defeat saying simply, "You win." It was as if they had engaged in a private little game, testing which one's mullarky would swing the voters best.

All the recent maneuvers of Democrats and Republicans have emphasized that there is actually no longer a two-party system in the U. S., as far as the major parties are concerned. The opposition party, in their view, is the

(Continued on Page 8)

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears each day in the Daily Worker.

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AN APPEAL

TO ALL NEW YORK COUNTY MEMBERS

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NOW! RIGHT NOW!

At every step in the fight of the 11 Communist leaders, the elementary democratic rights of all other Americans becomes the central burning issue. In their trial, democracy is on trial at every stage.

The people's demand for bail reversed Judge Medina's jailing the "11" pending appeal to the higher courts.

This is only the first round in the fight. "The fight has just begun."

The Smith Act and the guilty verdict nullifies the Constitution. Let the people nullify the Smith Act and redeem the Bill of Rights by assuring the complete freedom of the "11" and by reestablishing the right to freedom of speech.

CARRY THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY FORWARD!

TURN IN YOUR MONEY TODAY!

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28 — 8 P.M.

THE LIVINGSTON

Schermerhorn and Nevins Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auspices: Cacchione Memorial Committee

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

The Soviet Challenge on Peaceful Use of Atom

YOU COULD JUST FEEL the mountains moving out at Lake Success last Thursday when Andrei Vishinsky told the United Nations his country is using atomic power the way millions throughout the world would like to see it used. I'm quite sure that the Soviet foreign minister hasn't won enough votes for his atomic control resolution; but he's won something more important—the ear and imagination of humanity. For this is something that ordinary people can understand, especially Americans who have seen advances in technology change the character of this country within a few generations. They can understand the idea of making the earth over by applying this new source of power to blasting mountains, irrigating deserts, rerouting rivers and cutting through jungles.

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THE RUSSIANS are often charged with failing to understand the American mind, and making blunders in terms of public relations. But here was the chief Soviet spokesman taking hold of a simple idea and playing it so that every schoolboy can understand. Are we stockpiling bombs? asked Vishinsky. No, although we'll have enough in case we need them. But instead, he continued, we are doing something which you do not dare to do. We are applying the new form of power for peaceful and productive purposes, and we can do that because "we are masters of our great land."

The effect out at the UN's Political Committee was electrifying. Try as the press surely will to pooh-pooh the Soviet position, it's going to be very hard to erase the impression which Vishinsky left on his world audience.

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In Friday's New York Times, the well known expert, William Laurence, has begun this thankless task of minimizing Vishinsky's announcement. It just can't be so, says Mr. Laurence. Out at the UN, the American spokesman, John Hickerson, although considerably more cautious, also throws cold water on the very idea of peacetime use of atomic power in the ways that Vishinsky described.

But it is really a bit late for that. Every schoolboy knows that the same thing was done for two years to the idea that the Soviet Union could develop atomic bombs. The whole country was hopped up to believe in the spurious monopoly, and when President Truman himself disclosed atomic explosions in the USSR, everybody could see that the Russians had again been underestimated. Can the same trick be turned twice? Will anyone believe the nay-sayers and doubting Thomases again? It seems unlikely.

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WHAT VISHINSKY has done is to give the entire atomic energy control question a new turn. He has taken the spotlight away from abstract and complex wrangling about plans that nobody can understand and focused on the basic issue which is that atomic energy can only be controlled under conditions of peaceful competition between the two social systems. The USSR has made another step in this peaceful competition which the Soviet leader, Georgi Malenkov, again offered the other day.

And by so doing, the Soviet statesmen have done something even more profound. They have focused universal discussion on the deeper question of why it is that the capitalist world thinks only of bombs and clutches feverishly to plans that need bombs to enforce them, whereas the socialist world, while adequately supplied with bombs, nevertheless thinks of human needs, of construction, of raising power levels and living standards.

This basic contrast between the reaction of two systems, one of which is developing and the other dying, is well pointed up in James S. Allen's new booklet, Atomic Energy and Society. What the USSR has done is to challenge American capitalism, not simply on plans for controlling the bomb, but developing atomic power. Yes, you could just feel the mountains moving.

By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

Feinberg Law Gags Teachers

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that parents and educators are wisely beginning to remove sex instruction from the street corners and place it in the schools, we are allowing the study of history, economics and literature to be pushed into hidden alleys of thought. The Feinberg Law, which seals the lips and minds of teachers, and the increasing banning of books and periodicals, are marking off whole areas of knowledge as "Forbidden."

I want my child to learn truthfully and objectively, under intelligent supervision, about her own and other nations. But with the Feinberg Law in effect, what teacher will dare to point out flaws in our system or concede virtues in any other. Free discussion will become taboo—too dangerous for the teacher and too provocative for the pupil.

I want my daughter to read openly in the classroom and libraries the works men have written, not smuggle them home to read on the sly.

Our children deserve better than to have their quest for knowledge suppressed, or evaded with the economic half-truth and the political fairy tale. They will discover anyhow, but at the price of disillusionment and bitterness, that the lessons of the schoolroom may be quite reversed in the outside world.

LUCY LAMSON.

Press Roundup

THE POST professes to be dismayed over the fact that Gen. Eisenhower "is now being managed or counselled by men who have consistently misjudged the state of the nation." The Post forgets two little facts. One, that Eisenhower's presidential boom, from the very first, was controlled by arch-reactionaries, even though it fooled many honest people. And two, that the Post was itself vociferously on the Eisenhower bandwagon, and not because it was honest and misled, either.

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THE COMPASS'S Johannes Steel tells of some Gestapo-ing by Hoover's FBI: "UN delegates and personnel are disgusted at having their wires tapped. Six FBI agents attached to U. S. embassy in Paris watch Americans in that city very closely and have informers in many of the cafes and hotels frequented by American." —R.F.

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THE NEWS' editor masquerades as "Exasperated Vet" in the so-called "Voice of the People" column, with another one of those forgeries. In this one, the News editor denounces the granting of bail to the 11 Communist leaders and whoops it up for a little more Klan violence a la Peekskill. They should call that column the Voice of the Pimple.

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THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN'S Karl H. Von Wiegand sees no reason to hide the fact that Wall Street and the State Department consider Britain and France to be our colonies.

Von Wiegand describes how Acheson "laid down the law of common sense to Britain and France in the foreign ministers' conference." Just delete "common sense" and the words make sense.

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE dons its grandmother costume to coo at Little Red Riding Hood: "If the Chinese Reds want American recognition and American trade they probably could achieve their desires eventually by honest and fair treatment of American citizens in China." Like making DuPont minister of foreign affairs and Rankin minister of national minorities?

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THE TIMES means something else, of course, when it says: "No thoughtful person who follows Gen. Bedell Smith's memoirs from day to day can feel anything but a sense of dread." But we'll go along with the judgment, there really being something to dread in the spectacle of a "memoir" by the former ambassador to Moscow being, instead of a genuine, personal document, an obviously ghost-written hunk of hackwork borrowing lavishly from every anti-Soviet nonsense ever written. Which reminds us. You can add to the Times' "sense of dread" the sense of boredom, too.

World of Labor

By George Morris

AFL Bureaucrats Take a Tip from CIO

IT NOW APPEARS that AFL bureaucrats are taking a few tips on expulsion and dictatorship from the CIO's bosses. The Cleveland convention has stimulated the dictatorial appetite, judging by the move of Dan Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), against Local 3 of the union and its business agent, Harry Van Arsdale.

The charge against Van Arsdale, upon which he is called to report for trial on Nov. 28 before a committee named by Tracy, is the same charge on which the CIO's United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers was expelled and on which 10 more CIO unions are to be tried and expelled. He is charged with failure to "conform" to Tracy's orders or to what is called "IBEW policy."

"Communism" or "leftism" isn't involved in the IBEW fight—not in the slightest degree. Van Arsdale is about as right wing as most building trades union leaders come. He backed O'Dwyer in last Tuesday's elections. He has often been the target of the rank and file leftwingers in his own local. But he is on Dan Tracy's purge list just the same.

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THE SUPPOSED charges are used by the 25,000-strong local of its own label on products manufactured in its shops and not the IBEW's. Also, Tracy claims, contracts signed by the local have not been submitted for approval to his office before they take effect. That this is a load of stable refuse should be apparent from the fact that the local used the same label since the twenties, and the practice of forcing locals to submit their contracts for international office approval has always been a dead letter rule.

The real charge is that Van Arsdale opposed Tracy's return to the presidency of the IBEW when the latter resigned his post as assistant Secretary of Labor. Van Arsdale backed former president Edward Brown for reelection. The fight at the San Francisco convention in 1947 was a tough one and the votes were close.

Tracy wants smooth sailing at his convention next September. Like Murray, Reuther & Co., he wants no oppostion—leftwing or otherwise. His associate and secretary-treasurer, Howell H. Broach, who in 1933 was forced to resign as president under charges of racketeering, graft and terrorism, feels exactly as Tracy does about nonconformers like Van Arsdale.

So, while the UE is fighting for its life, and other unions in the CIO are fighting for their autonomous rights, electrical workers in the AFL are waging a similar struggle against their top bureaucracy.

Van Arsdale took his fight to a membership meeting at which the 2,500 in attendance unanimously urged him not even to attend Tracy's kangaroo court, and decided to back him in every court or other action necessary to beat the Tracy-Broach mob.

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TRACY PICKED a tough costumer in Local 3. It is the most powerful local in the AFL's building trades. It has the loyalty of its members because the local has built up top conditions for them in the IBEW. This, in fact, has been a source of trouble to the Tracy-Broach mob because Local 3's conditions have stimulated members throughout the union to ask for more than the top leaders are willing to bargain for.

The scab-like mentality that prevails in the Tracy-Broach clique is shown up in an editorial in the current issue of the IBEW's journal, which Business Week quotes with delight. The journal said:

"It seems to us that the pension plan is more sound, more practical when the employes contribute a share into the pension benefit fund. Employers' contributions we should certainly have also . . . but it seems to us that the best plan, as far as organized labor is concerned, are those paid jointly and administered by the unions."

This was given as the stand of the IBEW while a million steel and mine workers were on strike for a non-contributory pension, and millions of others are negotiating. And one of the big crimes of Local 3, it seems, is to have had contracts for years providing pensions **PAID FOR ENTIRELY BY THE EMPLOYERS.**

The employers have as much good reason to be happy with the policies of Tracy and Broach as has the business press for the policies of Murray and Reuther.

COMING: Negroes Weigh the CIO . . . by Abner Berry . . . in the weekend Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, November 14, 1949

Electric Chairs and A-Bombs

"TO THINK OF USING ATOMIC ENERGY mainly for atombombs instead of for peaceful industry is like thinking of using electricity mainly for electric chairs."

Thus spoke Andrei Gromyko, here, when he was Soviet envoy to the United Nations urging the outlawing of the atombomb.

Now, two years later, Soviet envoy to the UN, Andrei Vishinsky, informed the world not only can the Soviet Union defend itself from attack with atombombs, but that it is really concentrating its atomic power on creating a gigantic power for peaceful construction. The Soviets, he announces, are razing mountains, moving the course of rivers, and performing other thrilling conquests of nature.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT has thrown the "cold war" leaders in Washington into a fit of the jitters. They don't know how to answer the Soviet Union's repeated demand that the atombomb be outlawed. They are simply dumbfounded at the announcement that Socialist society is already using atomic power for peaceful industry.

It can't be true, they shout lamely. On the other, hand, another group shouts that if it is true the Baruch Plan should be adopted all the more speedily.

It is in this last outcry that one hears the confession of what the Baruch Plan really is, why the "cold war" leaders cling to it with such frenzy. For, the soul of the Baruch Plan now is for Wall Street corporations to get their hands on the peacetime Socialist industry of the USSR. The Baruch scheme would give Washington-dominated UN commission the right to ALLOT ATOMIC QUOTAS to Soviet atomic engineering! You can imagine how glad General Electric and the other corporations which now dominate atomic policy in the U. S. A. would be to get their hands on Socialism's atomic projects for mastering nature.

But we want inspection, say the "cold war" diplomats who dread any agreement whatsoever. So do we, answers Vishinsky. We hereby are ready to open our doors to UN inspection at any time, provided you do the same and outlaw the atombomb.

To this, Washington has no reply except to say it is "impossible."

Why impossible? The Soviet Union insists—and the world agrees—on lifting the nightmare of atomic war. Let us Americans do the same for our own safety.

Terror in Buenos Aires

THINGS ARE HAPPENING in Argentina which must call forth the democratic conscience of the entire hemisphere.

Gen. Juan Peron, who bestowed a medal on President Truman's "five-percent pal," Gen. Harry Vaughan, only recently, has just outdone himself.

Seven hundred citizens of Buenos Aires have been arrested and carted off to jail for the "crime" of attending a mass meeting which honored the 32nd birthday of the Soviet Union. Permission for the rally had been granted. It was perfectly legal. But Peron's police, armed to the teeth, carried out a wholesale raid and the entire audience is now held in jail.

PERON

Among those jailed are Argentine Communist leaders of world reknown, such as general secretary Victorio Codovilla, the outstanding women's leader, Alcira de la Pena, and Juan Jose Real, the Communist organizational secretary and veteran of the Spanish Republican War.

The Foley Square verdict seems to have given the green light to Gen. Peron's increasing fascist tendency. He is seeking an alliance with American Big Business, and this latest outrage is Peron's way of qualifying for Wall Street's favors.

Our voice must be heard to free the victims of the new terror in Buenos Aires. Protests to the State Department and the Argentine Embassy in Washington must show that the conscience of American democracy, fighting against reaction here at home, is aware of, and opposed to, what is happening among our neighbors in Latin America.

—By Fred Ellis

As We See It

The Strange Case of Mr. Justice Clark

By Rob F. Hall — WASHINGTON.

UNDER OUR PECULIAR legal practices, Tom C. Clark can do as a Supreme Court Justice that which he would be prohibited by law from doing as judge in a federal district court or even in many state courts. On the Supreme Court he may sit in judgment on Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party on a charge of contempt of the House Un-American Committee, despite his own bias against Dennis and despite his part in the prosecution of Dennis. He may do so, that is, if he is sufficiently thick-skinned to ignore the opinion of the public and of his colleagues on the court.

The reason is that while there is no law providing for the disqualification of a Supreme Court justice, Congress did enact in 1911 legislation disqualifying federal district judges for bias or prejudice.

During World War I, Victor Berger, the Socialist Congressman, successfully appealed a verdict against him by the late Judge Kensaw Mountain Landis. Berger's attorney filed an affidavit charging Judge Landis had shown prejudice against his client by remarking to an acquaintanc that he "hated all German-Americans."

Judge Landis denied the charge and demanded of Berger the name of the person who quoted him. Berger and his attorney declined to answer and the judge threw out the affidavit.

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WHEN THE case reached the Supreme Court, however, a majority of the justices sided with Berger and administered a verbal spanking to Landis. They held that Berger was under no obligation to tell the judge where he received information as to the judge's alleged bias. The allegation made in the affidavit, they said, may not be reviewed for truth or falsity by the judge against whom it is addressed. The issue is simply whether the allegation "gives fair support to the charge of a bent of mind that may prevent or impede the impartiality of the judge."

If Berger or his attorney swore falsely, then they could be punished under perjury laws, said the court. Meanwhile it was up to the judge to disqualify himself.

"The tribunals of the country shall not only be impartial in the controversies submitted to them but shall give assurance that they are impartial," the court said.

A similar situation arose in June, 1947, when Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Howard Fast and the other leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee came up for trial for contempt of the House Un-American Committee before Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington.

Since Holtzoff had just concluded a trial of Gerhart Eisler on a similar charge, his prejudices were well known. O. John Rogge, representing the JAFRC, filed an affidavit of bias and prejudice,, asking Holtzoff to disqualify himself. The affidavit pointed out that Holtzoff as legal adviser to the FBI had participated in the investigation of the defendants.

Holtzoff angrily dismissed the affidavit and would have gone on with the trial had not Rogge immediately appealed his decision to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. A special panel of this intermediate court was called and heard the arguments of Rogge and of the government prosecutor.

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A FEW HOURS later, Judge Groner announced its decision. A writ of prohibition had been granted compelling Judge Holtzoff to disqualify himself in this case.

Although there is no similar law governing the disqualifications of judges in federal circuit court of appeal, and no such laws in many state supreme courts, a practice has been established which would prevent a person with Clark's known bias from sitting in a trial like the Dennis case.

Prof. John P. Frank, in preparation for his article on the disqualifications of judges for the **Yale Law Journal**, sent out questionnaires to senior judges of these courts. He received replies from 31 state courts and eight federal circuit courts.

Prof. Frank asked what practice they followed when a judge was a former government attorney, and the case was one in which the judge personally participated for the government. Nineteen state courts said that in such cases, the judge disqualified himself. Three federal courts made the same answer. Ten state courts and five federal courts replied that the problem had never come up.

Prof. Frank asked the same group the question: "If the judge participated in formulating the policy which the case involves." (This is especially pertinent to Clark's participation in the Dennis case).

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TEN STATE courts and one federal court said the judge would disqualify himself. Sixteen state and five federal courts said the problem had never arisen. Only one state court and one federal court replied that in such cases it was not the practice of the judge to disqualify.

If Tom Clark were a federal district judge trying the Dennis case, therefore, it would be relatively simple to force this extremely prejudiced anti-Communist crusader from presiding at the trial. If Tom Clark were sitting in a state or federal court of appeals, the chances are that he would be under irresistible pressure from his colleagues to disqualify himself.

But Tom Clark, appointed to the highest court in the land, may with apparent impunity sit in judgment on Eugene Dennis, his political opponent, against whom he launched all manner of petty and monstrous persecution.

It is ironical but certainly not amusing. Tomorrow I will discuss what the American people may do to remedy this situation.

The Tito Terror Fails to Silence Resistance

By Carl Fisher

PRAGUE.

(Conclusion)

The Titoites themselves in October inadvertently gave an indication of the vast numbers of Communists in prison and concentration camps. The Ministry of the Interior published in all Yugoslav newspapers a resolution allegedly signed "unanimously" by 1,460 "persons sentenced to corrective labor for Cominform activities," who had "repented and realized their errors under the guidance of the state security authorities." The resolution "thanked Comrade Tito and Comrade Rankovic, our beloved leaders and teachers," for the trouble they had taken to "rehabilitate" them.

A few days later, 700 women prisoners in so-called "corrective labor camps" were alleged to have made a similar statement, and on Oct. 18, 1949, the organ of the Tito clique, "Borba," carried an announcement that Rankovic had "freed more than 700 arrested people who in connection with the Cominform Resolution were led to harm their country."

Until these statements appeared, there had been only vehement denials in Yugoslavia that anyone was being arrested or otherwise victimized for sympathies with the Cominform's condemnation of the Tito clique.

STUDENTS ARRESTED

The communique quoting the alleged "repentance" telegram by 1,460 persons said that among them were 240 students of Belgrade University, all of them Communists. This was indeed a significant admission.

According to previous official statements, there were only 400 Communist Party members or Young Communists in Belgrade University at the time of the Cominform Resolution.

All of these, according to Tito's propaganda, had "unanimously condemned the criminal Cominform Resolution." One correspondent then in Belgrade was expelled with 24 hours notice in July, 1948, because of a story that there had in fact been opposition to Tito among Belgrade Communist students. When some months later a letter from a group of Belgrade students appeared in the official organ of the Cominform, "For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy," listing 240 students who had been arrested by Tito's secret police, the Titoite organs vehemently denied it as "lies inspired by Moscow." Now they admit it, and, doing so, try to turn even this admission into propaganda for themselves.

PARTISANS VICTIMIZED

Among the main victims of Tito's anti-Communist terror are officers of the Yugoslav Army, veterans of the Partisan struggle. This is because Tito knows he could not get these men to bear arms against the Soviet Union, to whom they owe Yugoslavia's liberation and almost without exception all their weapons, including tommy guns, rifles, tanks, artillery, radio equipment and airplanes.

A considerable number of officers have succeeded in escaping from Yugoslavia in recent months, particularly from the Belgrade garrison, which has been hard hit by arrests. All reports agree that the number of Belgrade garrison officers imprisoned for their loyalty to the international working class movement exceeds 800. The majority of these are of senior ranks, majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels, because these are invariably men with long experience as Communists and Partisan fighters.

The type of men under arrest in Tito's prisons is best illustrated by a few names: Colonel Ivan Konte, chief of air force intelligence, Belgrade air garrison; Maj. Gen. Branko Petricevich, an air force commander and National Hero of Yugoslavia; Col. Savo Tanojich and Col. Moma Djurich, both air force officers and holders of the highest Partisan decorations, and Col. Vlado Dapcevich, editor of the official organ of the Yugoslav Army and a brother of an ardent Titoite militarist, Col. Gen. Peko Dapcevich.

Two senior air force officers from Belgrade recently escaped to Romania, Maj. Borislav Supek and Maj. Alexander Joavlich, the former a commandant and the latter a general staff officer of the Belgrade air force garrison. There are hundreds of others like them, all without exception devoted patriots, many of them wounded one or more times during the Partisan struggle.

Approximately half the ministers of republican governments in Yugoslavia have been under arrest since shortly after the Cominform Resolution in June, 1948. Among these are mainly the economic ministers, such as Industry, Finance, Labor, Agriculture and Forestry — they usually having been the best Marxist economists and therefore better able to see through Tito's "Socialist" policies.

TRADE UNIONISTS

Also arrested were a number of leading trade unionists, such as Fridrich Beker, secretary of the Building Workers' Union, one of the most powerful and best organized unions in Yugoslavia.

The two republics which have sustained the greatest losses among party functionaries at the hands of the Tito-Rankovic secret police are Macedonia and Montenegro. Montenegro furnished during the war some of the finest Partisan heroes. In Macedonia Communists and non-Communist patriots have suffered under the sham "solution" of the Macedonian question forced upon them by the Tito chauvinists.

Col. Gen. Arso Jovanovich, Yugoslav National hero and wartime chief of staff of the Partisan Army, who was murdered by the Rankovic police last year, was a Montenegrin. So is Maj. Gen. Pero Popivoda, one of the commanders of the Yugoslav air force, who succeeded in escaping from Yugoslavia and who is now one of the leaders of the Yugoslav revolutionary exiles.

Mirko Markovic, incidentally, is also a Montenegrin — his sister was one of the first Montenegrin Communist partisan fighters even under the prewar Alexander dictatorship.

Of the Montenegrin central committee, at least half the members, all Partisan fighters, are in prison, including the secretary of the party, the 70-year-old National Hero Bozho Ljumovic. The same is true of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Most of the members of the Sarajevo city committee were killed earlier this year on a "raid on a conspiracy center" by Rankovic's storm troopers.

PEASANTS HIT

The peasants are also hard hit by the Tito-Rankovic terror. Driven into a corner by their adventurist economic policies which have brought nothing but misery and inflation to the people, the Yugoslav leaders are trying to enforce their own system of "Socialisation" in the villages, which amounts to nothing more than the reintroduction of feudalism. Peasants are forced into a cooperatives by the hundreds and thousands, but these cooperatives, devoid of any real economic foundation and the mechanical implements essential for large scale cultivation, are in reality only the old latifundia, vast semi-feudal estates where the peasants labor on the land with primitive tools and little if any advantage to themselves.

As a result of this forced collectivization, agricultural production (like industrial production) is declining steadily, and many peasants, foiled into regarding Tito's policies as "Socialist," have turned against Socialism and fallen under the influence of quisling elements such as ex-Chetniks and Ustasha, and some have even joined terrorist bands.

REFUSED TRACTORS

As part of his unrestrained anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, Tito's trying to make these peasants believe that the shortage of agricultural implements is due to "Cominform boycott." In reality, when the people's democracies offered Tito tractors, ploughs and other machinery to modernize agriculture, Tito refused, and demanded army trucks and machine tools instead. Tito's latest stunt to alleviate the shortage of agricultural machinery is to requisition . . . horses from poor and middle peasants alike.

There is no doubt, however, that most of the poor peasants, who always looked to the Soviet Union as their liberator from militarist dictatorships of the past, are refusing to permit themselves to be influenced against real Socialism by the wildly chauvinist hate propaganda of the Tito clique, or by adventurist bandits trying to fish in troubled waters.

Every report from Tito's Yugoslavia in recent months points to the same thing: despite unheard-of terror and hate propaganda against the people's democracies and the Soviet Union, Tito's days are numbered. The growing terror, after all, is an indication only of growing opposition, and of the Titoites' increasing nervousness and desperation, despite U.S. support. The Yugoslav people, who fought so valiantly against the fascist invaders and their native quislings during the war, will know also how to deal with the Tito clique.

The Communist Trial

by George Marion

(Continued from Page 4)

Islands to give the same story you have given here for which you received a fee?

McGohey: Objection.

Medina: Sustained.

Gladstein: Did you receive any money for doing any work for Congressman J. Parnell Thomas along the lines of your testimony here?

McGohey: Objection.

Medina: Sustained.

Gladstein: During the years you were in the Communist Party —

Medina (interrupting): How does it affect a man's credibility, that he gave the same testimony on a number of other occasions?

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THIS IS CHARACTERISTIC of the Court's conduct in this case. Observe that Judge Medina's comment has the effect of misrepresenting the aim of the questions: it leaves out the key element — the fee, the money, the reward which is part of the informer's motive for giving the testimony his direct or indirect employer wants. It is part of the price of perjury.

Is that irrelevant? The professional, paid witness, earning direct fees or gaining payment through jobs, articles and books, was simply crawling through the woodwork of the 48 states in trial after trial and hearing after hearing at that very time. Some months after the Budenz affair, but still in the course of the trial, Alexander Bittleman, a Communist leader who was not a defendant, was summoned to a hearing on deportation charges. The New York Times of August 2, 1949, in a brief story about the hearing, said:

"The only witness yesterday was Charles Baxter, former minor party functionary from Cleveland, who left the party in 1945. He testified that he attended the Lenin School in Moscow and that the ultimate aim of the party was the 'revolutionary overthrow by force of capitalistic states.' On cross-examination, Mr. Baxter admitted that he received a temporary job as clerk in the Cleveland Immigration Service before he testified in 10 deportation cases involving alien party members. As an expert government witness, he said he received $25 a day."

In a criminal wire-tapping case in New York only a few days later, the Court remanded defendant John G. Broady to prison for the duration of the trial because he offered a prosecution witness a job before the witness returned to the stand for the last time. Yet here we have the government shamelessly giving people jobs just before they appear as government witnesses, and the courts find nothing wrong with that!

One of the witnesses in the Communist trial, William O. Nowell, admitted that he was given a job in the Immigration Service just a few weeks before the trial; the Immigration Service is part of the Department of Justice which is prosecuting the case!

Medina's reluctance to permit questioning on the subject of renegade-informers and professional witnesses, will easily be understood by anyone who knows how ugly their story is. It will equally be understood that the defense cannot simply accept the Court's ban on so vital an issue. For while Budenz soon completed his testimony and left the stand, 12 little Budenzes followed!

And that was inevitable. It had to be and it is important to know why. We do not need to know the life history of each of these sordid creatures, but we must understand what they are, where they come from and why they behave as they do. They are the symptoms of a serious sickness of the body politic. It is an old ailment, but more dangerous in these times than ever before.

Long ago—'n 1798—Edward Livingston, a friend and follower of Thomas Jefferson, described the disease while denouncing the Alien and Sedition Acts, then about to be enacted by the Federalist Administration of President John Adams. Livingston was relating what he believed would happen after passage of those laws:

"The country will swarm with informers, spies, delators, and all the odious reptile tribe that breed in the sunshine of domestic power . . . . The hours of the most unsuspected confidence, the intimacies of friendship, or the recesses of domestic retirement afford no security. The companion whom you must trust, the friend in whom you must confide, the domestic who waits in your chamber, are all tempted to betray your imprudent or unguarded follies; to misrepresent your words; to convey them, distorted by calumny, to the secret tribunal where jealousy presides, where fear officiates as accuser, and suspicion is the only evidence that is heard."

And as Livingston foretold, so did it happen.

Tomorrow — The 13 stoolpigeons

Map Civil Rights And FEPC Drive

Representatives of 22 national church, labor, civic and trade organizations formulated plans to secure passage of FEPC and other civil rights legislation at a conference in New York called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced yesterday.

The organization representatives pledged support on local, state and national levels. Local and state units of the organizations will be directed to cooperate with local branches and state conferences of the NAACP in seeking commitments from members of Congress to vote for FEPC and other measures included in the President's civil rights program.

FE Weighs Pact

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The Harvester Conference Board of the Farm Equipment Workers will study on Monday a non-contributory pension plan offered in negotiations by International Harvester Co.

The pension proposal was made to FE-UE's 40,000 Harvester members for the first time in negotiations Friday, and Gerald Fields, chairman of the union's Harvester Conference Board.

FE-UE economic demands are being negotiated under reopening clauses in contracts signed in April of this year consist of a general wage increase, company-paid insurance and pensions, and a shorter workweek without pay reductions to forestall unemployment in the industry.

Now They Can Call Selves Demogops

(Continued from Page 5)

Progressive Party, or the ALP in New York. As long as it does not actually challange their control over the city's political life even slightly, they can continue to play their friendly little game of partisan politics to keep the voters bemused.

The fact that the voters are moved by more profound political principles than the partisanship of the two major parties is indicated by the powerful revulsion to the Dulles campaign, and the strong swing to Lehman, who had been a close associate of FDR. It was evident, too, in the fact that well over 700,000 voters, more than a quarter of the total, gave their votes to the two minor parties as a sign of their independence of the two major parties.

These developments were evidence of the mood of the voters. But the political effects of these progressive and independent political moods will be frustrated as long as the voters fail to see that the two major parties and their stooge Liberal Party in reality represent the same fundamental policies. That they do not yet see it is demonstrated by the fact that the American Labor Party vote remains largely unchanged.

The job of the ALP and its allies during the next year is to develop the kind of united struggles in behalf of the program for which the people voted when they backed Lehman, but which they will not get without struggle, that will allow them to grasp the phony character of the two-party system, and to understand where the alternatives to reaction really lie.

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AJC Chiefs Gag Delegates Here

A mounting resentment among the delegates marked the closing sessions of the American Jewish Congress convention yesterday, as administration leaders undemocratically ruled to prevent discussion on vital isues. The business sessions of the parley at the Hotel New Yorker closed with the election of new AJC officers. Rabbi Irving Miller was elected president, succeeding the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. He recevied 369 votes as against the 169 received by Lawrence Shubow of Boston, whose candidacy was supported by the Committee for a Democratic American Jewish Congress. Earlier, on a motion to conduct a secret ballot eelction, 183 voted for the motion, and 160 voted against. The convention's credentials committee had reported 573 delegates and 207 alternates present.

Among the undemocratic rulings which raised delegates' ire was the administration's refusal to permit discussion on its highly-controversial expulsion from the organization of the American Jewish Labor Council, the Detroit chapter of AJC and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order. The administration strategem in this instance was to take as convention concurrence in the expulsions a vote approving an omnibus report of the executive director which noted the ousters.

Ten delegates sent by the Detroit chapter were excluded from the parley, and the AJC administration, without a vote by the convention, also rejected formal requests from the JPFO and AJLC for a hearing.

While some 150 delegates supported the Committee for a Democratic AJC at the convention, anti-administration votes as high as 187 were registered, marking the delegates' resentment of the conduct of the convention.

A resolution adopted on civil liberties called for abolition of the Un-American Committee, removal of officials guilty of responsibility in the Peekskill riots; elimination of loyalty oaths "dealing with an individual's political beliefs other than his allegiance to the Constitution"; ordered an inquiry into the constitutionality of the Smith Act, "and if research supports such a position, to file a brief amicus curiae attacking the constitutionality of the Smith act" in the appeal of the 11 convicted Communist leaders.

At the same time, the resolution redbaited by declaring that the freedom of "not merely Communists, but genuine democrats" is in peril.

A resolution on emigration from the Soviet Union and the eastern democracies attacked those countries for allegedly barring emigration to Israel. At the same time, the resolution was forced to recognize the "true friendship for Israel demonstrated by the USSR delegation to the United Nations."

Chicago Cops

(Continued from Page 2)

A delegation of trade unionists Friday finally prevailed on Mayor Martin Kennelly, after 3 nights of rioting, to order police action against the mobs. Before that Kennelly and Prendergast had refused to see delegations coming to City Hall daily.

Police then barricaded off the street, preventing crowds from collecting near the house but still permitting them to congregate at street corners without any effort to disperse them.

Meanwhile, police appear more intent on arresting friends of the besieged families than apprehending those responsible for the violence. Only a few token arrests of mobsters were made and these were at the insistence of persons slugged and beaten.

In contrast, dozens of people coming to Bindman's aid have been seized by police. In most cases those arrested were first beaten and mauled by the gangs of toughs roaming the area. In a few instances, police rescued victims of the mobs and then placed them under arrest.

While the presence of Negroes in Bindman's home was used as the pretext to spark the first mob violence, it has become abundantly clear that the disorders are directed against Jews as well.

ANTI-SEMITIC, TOO

Hoodlums attacking persons on the streets are doing so behind inciting cries of "Get that Jew."

Two Jewish businessmen from the area were assaulted, beaten and robbed. The two lived in another community and rushed into the area, after hearing of the rioting, to check any possible damage to their stores. The Jewisl. businessmen were severely beaten.

An observer from the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai Brith was also brutally attacked.

Others tabbed as "outsiders" were also given the same rough treatment, without interference or protection from police. Two newsmen, from the Chicago Daily News and Columbia Broadcasting System, were pursued by the inflamed mobsters and beaten.

The apparent complicity of the police with the mobsters was seen as closely tied to the fact that Alderman Paul Sheridan and numerous other city jobholders live in the same block as the Bindman home.

It was learned that a police captain, 3 police officers and 3 policewomen as well as other city workers reside on this street.

Gates

(Continued from Page 2)

ing, the nimble witted Miss Craig turned again to the offensive.

"You don't mean to tell me your party has no connection with Moscow!" she said.

"Of course I do. There is no connection," Gates said. "We are advocates of socialism and we favor the socialist policies of the Soviet Union. Especially do we hail the peace policy of the Soviet Union which is in the interest not only of the Soviet people but of the American people. The USSR has always fought to maintain peace."

DEFENSE OF COUNTRY

Miss Craig is a conservative and her questions, while clearly revealing her bias, nevertheless were questions which millions of Americans might in good faith ask. But Spivak never permitted such interchanges to proceed very long before he would toss in one of his loaded, trick questions. At this point he asked:

"Would you defend this country if a Communist group tried to overthrow it with force and violence?"

Gates said his premise was phony but that insofar as his willingness to defend his country was concerned, he had given plenty of evidence of that in two wars.

"Do you consider this a democratic government?" Spivak asked.

"Yes, it is a democratic country but under a reactionary government," Gates replied. He said he would like to replace it with a progressive government and eventually with a socialist or communist government by democratic means.

JUDGE OUR DEEDS

Lautier wanted to know what assurance the Negro people could have that the Communist Party will continue to fight for Negro rights.

"Judge us by our deeds," said Gates. "We plead guilty to fighting for the rights of the Negro people. It would be a good thing if other political parties were similarly guilty."

Lautier asked whether the rights of the Negro people could be won "without overthrowing the government."

Gates said it was possible to abolish jimcrow laws now but that the ultimate establishment of complete political, economic and social equality would be achieved under socialism.

"If Communists are to be judged by their deeds, they don't amount to much," said Miss Craig. "They haven't got very far."

"On the contrary," said Gates. "One hundred years ago, there were a handful of Communists. Today 800 million people are followers of Communism. No other system has made such progress in the last 100 years."

Stone attempted to ask another question and Spivak cut in to sneer that the Compass columnist was "trying to get Gates off a limb."

"I am not on a limb," Gates chuckled. Then the announcer said that time was up.

Ford Cuts Work To 3 Days a Week

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Nov. 13.—The Ford Motor Co. has told the CIO Auto Workers that all Ford plants, employing 115,000 workers will go on three days a week in December and January, and finish out November on four days.

Recently, the Daily Worker pointed out that the eight-column headlines of the Detroit daily newspapers about "Ford will not shut down," were fake, because layoffs were already taking place and office staff were working as they said, "on the biggest cut back since before the war."

The fruits of the Ford-Reuther phony pension pact, with its wage freeze, no wage increase, 2½-year contract are now in full effect.

Now the workers in Ford plants see that the needed 1,800 work hours called for by the pension plan before the "benefits" of $100 a month can be achieved, are not possible of attainment.

Now the 115,000 Ford workers are shackled down with a wage freeze till 1951.

But another gigantic swindle too is being put over by the company with this disastrous layoff. That is, 115,000 Ford workers will be gypped out of unemployment compensation because working three days will exclude them from drawing compensation.

Also, the Ford Motor Co., by only operating the plant three days a week will be able to maintain production schedules. In fact, while preparing last week for the layoff, they flooded the plants with time study experts, retiming and speeding up many jobs.

The company with its showrooms filled with 1949 models is in no hurry to start the 1950 models, preparing only a few for the coming auto shows and main showrooms. So far, no action has been publicized as to what United Auto Workers' president Walter Reuther intends to do on this.

Progressives in Ford's warned of layoffs, short work weeks, many months ago during negotiations, raising the issue then of a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay. Reuther sneeringly termed it "idealism."

NEW YORK COMMUNISTS ANALYZE ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 4)

the rising pressure of anti-Semitism and general fascist trends.

ANTI-DULLES FRONT

The third party was completely correct in not naming a candidate in opposition to Lehman. It thus helped to build a united anti-Dulles front, without taking any political responsibility for Lehman's surrender to Dulles on fundamental questions of policy (arms to Greece, Marshall Plan, red-baiting, etc.), or for fostering any illusions in Lehman. But there was a certain hesitation in applying this tactic. Had there been a greater joint struggle against Dulles reaction initiated by the ALP, tens of thousands of Lehman voters would have recognized that the most determined fighters against fascist reaction was precisely the ALP. This could have resulted in a larger vote for the ALP and Davis among the Jewish voters.

The progressive coalition could have been more successful in this campaign also by fighting even more consistently and skilfully for achieving more electoral alliances with candidates of other political affiliations around a minimum, progressive program.

The Communist Party proved its fighting mettle and its devotion to the democratic coalition in the course of this campaign. In face of unprecedented obstacles, our Party members performed heroically.

While our Party helped to strengthen the people's coalition campaign, there was insufficient attention to building our Party and press. Continuation of this can only weaken the coalition.

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The key to further advance by the third party and progressive camp is the united fight for the needs and issues before the people.

Dulles has been temporarily defeated, but the large vote he obtained upstate and the change in GOP tactics reveals that the danger of fascist reaction has grown stronger. Within the Democratic Party, the dominant trend among the leadership is in agreement with the Dulles-Dewey foreign policy.

TEST OF 1950

The 1950 elections will be a decisive national test. The camp of progress in the key state of New York must prepare for that test now. There are three major perspectives to be worked for in the period ahead:

1. To build and strengthen the Communist Party as the necessary foundation for strengthening the people's coalition.

2. To help build and strengthen the third party, the pre-requisite for successfully welding a mighty people's coalition capable of halting the drive toward war and fascism.

3. To build the unity of the 400,000 ALP voters and the additional millions of people who have once again indicated their desire for peace, social progress and democracy around specific issues affecting them. Preparations for activities around the City Council, State Legislature and the second session of the 81st Congress along these lines will be the key in building that unity.

USSR Welcomes Inspection

(Continued from Page 3)

world will read and ponder the significance of Vishinsky's words—that for the Soviet Union, atomic energy means "razing mountains, changing the course of rivers, cutting through the jungles and the taiga and spreading life, prosperity and happiness, where human feet had not trod for hundreds of years."

And all that, Vishinsky told the UN, and the world, "is because we are the masters of our great land."

WATERING A DESERT

The authoritative Neues Deutschland of the eastern sector of Berlin reported recently that the Soviet Union was using atomic energy to blast away mountain barriers in a gigantic waterway project west of the Caspian Sea.

This Socialist waterway project is designed to turn 75,000,000 acres of desert and arid land into "flourishing gardens" and to furnish enormous quantities of hydro-electric power.

The reclaimed area will be about the size of France.

The water for this tremendous project will be obtained by diverting the course of the Ob and the Yenesei, two great Siberian rivers. The Ob and the Yenesei rise in the mountains of central Asia and empty into the Arctic Ocean. The two rivers—at least much of their water—will be diverted into the Caspian Sea when the job is completed.

This momentous report was first printed in the Nacht Express, another influential progressive paper in the eastern sector of Berlin.

The newspapers said that the atomic explosions were announced by a Soviet engineer named Davydov, who was in charge of the project, at a session of the Moscow Energy Institute in Moscow.

3,000 MILE WATERWAY

"Davydov's plan," the Natch Express reported, "provides . . . for the creation of a new river bed 3,000 miles long, stretching from the Ob River dam near Beldgorsk to the Caspian Sea."

Rock barriers of the Ural and Kazakstan mountains were blasted away by atomic energy to clear the way for the new channel, Davydov revealed.

Summarizing some of the details of Davydov's report, the newspaper said in part:

"The main difficulty in carrying out the project—which is already being worked on with great effort—was the blasting of the gap for the new river bed at the Furgai Gate (between the mountains)."

'11' THANK PEOPLE

(Continued from Page 1)

preserving the Bill of Rights is the united action of all democratic-minded Americans.

We Communist leaders put our reliance in the people, to whom the Bill of Rights reserves the sovereign power of the court of last resort. We declare that defense of the Bill of Rights is an issue above partisanship, and that the Smith Act is no respector of shades of political dissent.

We greet all of you—non-Communists and Communists—who have risen above partisan differences to make common cause. Pledging to redouble our own efforts further to develop united action against the fascist threat, we call on our fellow-Americans of all parties to join in the common defense of freedom of speech, thought, and political action.

In this historic struggle we know that American labor and the Negro people, having most to lose or win, will play a leading role. As for our Communist Party—it is here to stay, and it will not be found wanting

OK'd W. Reich As War Base

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.—Pravda and Izvesia said today the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and France decided at their Paris meeting to turn West Germany into a base for attacking the Soviet Union.

The newspapers attributed to Rep. William Robert Poage (D-Tex), a suggestion that the United States recruit 25 divisions of German mercenaries to fight a war "which the American, British, French and Italian soldiers refuse."

This statement by Poage brought into the open what the three western foreign ministers discussed secretly in Paris, Pravda said. The newspaper warned that a war started by such means might bring woes to the American continent.

Pravda's David Zaslavsky said Poage only openly asserted what U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman secretly decided at their recent Paris conference.

MOVIE GUIDE

• • *Excellent*

FAME IS THE SPUR. An acutely drawn portrait of a British Labor Party misleader, with a complex, studied performance by Michael Redgrave. **Manhattan—Little CineMet.**

L'AFFAIRE BLUM. A German film about an attempted frame-up which is particularly relevant today. **Manhattan—World.**

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. **Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.**

THE LAST STOP. The powerful Polish film about the women's section of the Auschwitz concentration camp. **Manhattan—Riviera.**

THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART FILM LIBRARY. The hilarious Rene Clair film, **Le Million.**

• *Good*

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. **Manhattan—Paris Theatre.**

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. **Manhattan—Bijou.**

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. **Manhattan—Sutton.**

MAJOR BARBARA. A revival of the famous Shaw film version of the play, with Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. **Manhattan—Art.**

THE TRAIN GOES EAST. A charming Soviet comedy of a love story that spans the continent. **Manhattan—Irving Place.**

RIGOLETTO. Tito Gobbi sings the title role in a straight picture of the Verdi opera. **Manhattan—Ambassador.**

SYMPHONIE PASTORALE. The Andre Gide story with Pierre Fresnay and Michele Morgan. **Manhattan—Thalia. Bronx—Ascott.**

DEDEE. The French film about the habitues of an Antwerp waterfront cafe. **Brooklyn—Astor, Hopkinson, Vogue.**

ALL THE KING'S MEN. Shallow and inconclusive, but Rossen's direction makes this story of a Huey Long exciting to watch. **Manhattan—Victoria.**

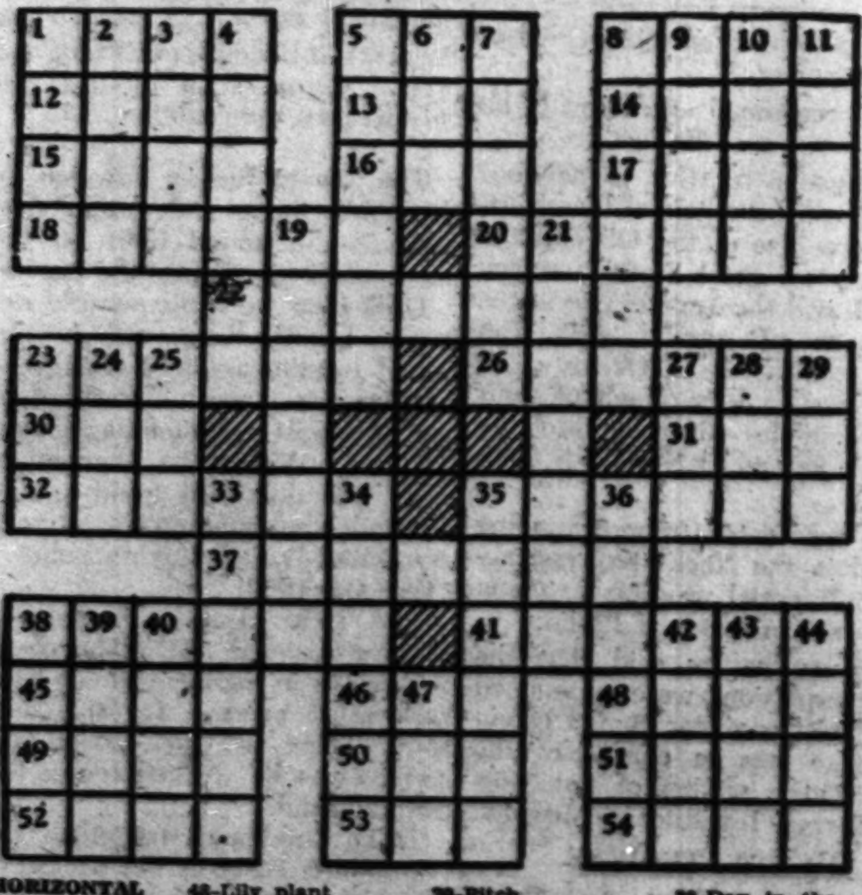
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine form in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. **Manhattan—Gramercy Park Cinema, Tivoli, Symphony, Columbia, Dorset, Uptown, Lane. Brooklyn—Beverly, Marine, Patio, Berkshire, Park.**

THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama about a boy who sees a murder committed. **Brooklyn—National, Avenue D, Kent, Rugby.**

Skip

TOKYO JOE. Bogart says Japanese fascists and Communists are in cahoots.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



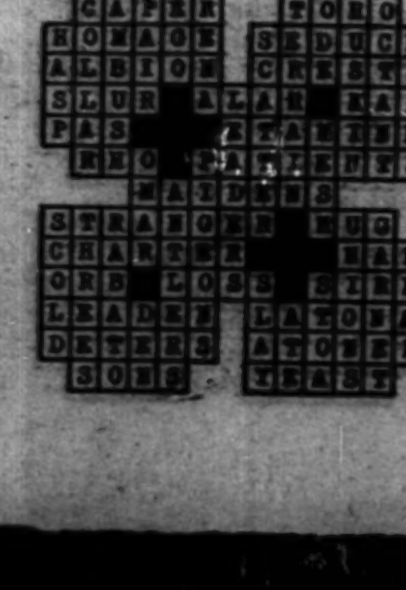
HORIZONTAL

1-Bevel out
5-Buzzing insect
8-Moldings of convex profile
12-Island of exile
13-Greek letter
14-Mine passage
15-Chinese coin
16-Weep aloud
17-Line
18-Lead astray
20-He "can't get um up in the morning"
22-Old musket used by cavalry
23-Eliminate
26-Choice morsel
30-Inlet
31-Tuber
32-Game of the bagatelle type
35-Inmate
37-Holdup
38-Irrational
41-Record of events
45-College official
46-Ergo
48-Lily plant
49-Heroic
50-Poem
51-Beechnuts
52-Fair
53-Conjunction
54-Mountain in Thessaly

VERTICAL

1-Plexus
2-Ardor
3-Support
4-Spite
5-Arid region
6-Indian
7-Rodent of the hare family
8-Mark
9-East Indian woody vine
10-Staple food
11-Brain passage
19-Headline
21-The monocerus
23-Bitter vetch
24-Roman numeral
25-Small explosive
27-Fen
28-Decorate a cake
29-Pitch
33-Step out proudly as a horse on parade
34-Husband of Titania
35-Captain
36-Power generator
38-Day in the Roman calendar
39-Water scorpion
40-Put to sea
42-Exclamation
43-Privation
44-Bristle
47-Artificial language

(Answer to Friday's Puzzle)



RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc. WNBC — 660 kc. WOR — 710 kc. WJZ — 770 kc. WNYC — 830 kc.
WINS — 1010 kc. WEVD — 1330 kc. WCBS — 880 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WLIB — 1190 kc.
[illegible] WOV — 1280 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.

MORNING

10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Show
11:00-WNBC—We Live and Learn
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News: Prescott Robinson
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC—Dr. Paul
WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Meet the Menjous
WJZ—Buddy Rogers Show
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WOR—Kate Smith
WNBC—News Report
WJZ—House party
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
12:30-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—Baukhage Talking
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WNYC—Weather Report: News
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News, Record Review
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Today's Children
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Nora Drake
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WQXR—Political Talk
2:45-WNBC—Light of the World
WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Memory Game
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Talk Your Way Out
WCBS—David Harum
WQXR—News, Music
3:15 WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WCBS—Gary Moore Show
WOR—Happiness Exchange
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles
WSYC—Disk Date
WQXR—News; Record Album
WJZ—Galen Drake
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Prince Charming Show
WCBS—News, Music
WJZ—Melody Promenade
WQXR—Scenes from Opera
4:445-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—B-Bar—B Ranch
WJZ—The Yukon Play
WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—News; Today in Music
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Tom Mix, sketch
WJZ—Sky King, sketch
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WCBS—Eric Sevareid
WJZ—News
WQXR—News, Dance Theatre
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—Bob Elson, Interviews
6:30- WOR—News Reports
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WJZ—Johnny Thompson Show
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—Sinatra Show
WJZ—Headline Edition
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Jack Smith Variety
WJZ—Elmer Davis, News
WQXR—On Stage
7:30- WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WCBS—Dick Haynes, Club 15
7:45-WNBC—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—A Love a Mystery
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Railroad Hour
WOR—Straight Arrow, Play
WJZ—Quiz Program
WCBS—Inner Sanctum
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WOR—Peter Salem
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
8:30-WJZ—Buddy Weed Trio
WNYC—Operatic Excerpts
WNBC—Musical Program
9:00-WNBC—Musical Program
WOR—Murder by Experts
WCBS—Radio Theatre
WJZ—Kate Smith
9:30-WOR—Secret Missions
WNBC—Musicol Program
WQXR—Lets Celebrate
10:00-WJZ—Arthur Gaeth
WNBC—Screne Directors Playhuose
WCBS—Irma, Sketch
WQXR—Latin American Music
10:30-WNBC—Ethel Merman Show
WCBS—Bob Hawk Show

Bronx Tenants Hit Woods

The Bronx Council on rents & housing announced yesterday it had sent telegrams to Tighe Woods, Federal Housing Expeditor, Mayor William O'Dwyer and George C. Coster, Chairman, Temporary New York City Rent Commission, sharply criticising Wood's announced intention to maintain the unconstitutionality of the recently enacted New York City Rent Control Law.

Hollywood, a column of film news and comment by David Platt appears daily in the Daily Worker.

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Children's Books

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, by Clement C. Moore. Illustrated by Corrine Malvern.
LITTLE GALOSHES, by Kathryn and Byron Jackson. Illustrated by J. P. Miller. Simon and Schuster. New York. Golden Books. Each 25 cents.

The Night Before Christmas is Clement Moore's time-honored Christmas poem, with the illustrations by Corinne Malvern. The pictures are handsomely reproduced, with a wealth of holiday-like gilt used in every drawing and on every page.

Little Galoshes is all about a little boy whose winter trademark is the pair of flapping galoshes he always wears. Then one day he goes out without his galoshes and none of the farm animals will have anything to do with the boy they fail to recognize. Of course, he promptly resumes wearing galoshes.

• • •

PETE THE CROW, by Andre Dugo. Viking. New York. 32 pp. $2.

Pete the Crow is an engaging, raffish-looking bird who is brought up as a well-beloved pet. But when he just won't give up the habit of swooping down on old ladies and gentlemen to seize their coffee spoons or eye-glasses, Pete's wing feathers are clipped. His gloom at his forced landing ends when, his feathers regrown, he flies off to freedom and the society of his fellow-birds with Melinda, a crow after his own heart. The author did the pictures as well as the story.

• • •

GREAT - GRANDFATHER IN THE HONEY TREE, by Sam and Zoe Swayne. Viking. New York. 54 pp. $2.

Great-Grandfather in the Honey Tree is a charmingly-told "tall tale" about the author's pioneer great-grandfather, who went hunting for birds one day. He is swept off the ground as he holds his bird net, lands in the top of a hollow honey tree, stuns a sweet-toothed bear, and—before the day is done—snags fish, deer, partridge, turkey, geese—and a barrel of honey. The black-and-white drawings are exactly right for this fresh, amusing yarn.

• • •

WALT DISNEY'S THE ADVENTURES OF MR. TOAD. A Big Golden Book. Simon & Schuster. New York. $1.

Some of the adventures of the reckless Mr. Toad and his friends, Mole, McBadger and Ratty, are told in the 32-page, **The Adventures of Mr. Toad.** The Big Golden Book is based on Kenneth Graham's **Wind in the Willows** and, more directly, on the new Disney film, **Ichabod and Mr. Toad.** The full color illustrations are from the movie. With the accompanying text they tell how the "jolly, charming madcap," Mr. Toad, gives vent to his craze for speed, only to land in jail and lose Toad Hall—while his loyal friends grieve and urge him to mend his ways.

• • •

THE TRUCK BOOK, by Margaret and Stuart Otto. Photographs by Ellen Conried and others. Sloane Associates. New York. 64 pp. $1.50. Ages 5-10.

The Truck Book is a volume to delight the heart of any youngster fascinated by all the varieties of trucks which lumber through streets and highways, and a boon to parents frequently called upon to explain the workings of strange-looking conveyances totally unfamiliar to them. **The Truck Book** contains photographs of every conceivable kind of truck—and a good number you mightn't have thought of—from a Snow-Go to a Bookmobile. With each photo there comes a clear, simple explanation of the special features of the conveyance, its uses and operation.

—R. F.

Emma Lazarus Cenenary Concert Nov. 20:

Ray Lev to Perform 'Colossus' Cantata

RAY LEV, outstanding pianist will be the soloist at a concert where The New Colossus a cantata by the noted composer and folklorist Elie Siegmeister will be heard for the first time. Written to the words of Emma Lazarus' sonnet which is inscribed upon the Statue of Liberty the cantata will be heard at a concert sponsored by the Emma Lazarus division of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order in celebration of the Emma Lazarus Centenary Sunday, Nov. 20, at Town Hall.

BAY LEV

The Emma Lazarus division, venturing into new fields in its efforts to advance Jewish culture, commissioned Eli Sigmeister to write the cantata.

The universal appeal of **The New Colossus** grew out of Emma Lazarus' awareness of the needs of her own people—Jews fleeing the Czarist pogroms which swept old Russia in the 1880s. Siegmeister was profoundly stirred in writing the music to her glowing words and gave expression to his feeling when he spoke at a gathering of JPFO chorus directors and members of the Division and the JPFO at a preview presentation of the Cantata several months ago.

One hundred and fifty voices, selected from the many JPFO choruses in the City will rise in heroic tones in those places where Siegmeister strove to express the yearning of millions of oppressed to be free and in tenderness where the "Mother of Exiles" speaks. Morris Rauch, the well-known conductor of JPFO choruses will direct the choruses through the premiere and a group of songs from Jewish folklore.

Edna Starr, dramatist, will narrate the life and work of Emma Lazarus from a script prepared by the young poet, Aaron Kramer. In place of the ancient harp, Leon Malamut will present a group of Jewish and Palestinian folk songs on his concertina.

In the spirit of Emma Lazarus herself who pleaded with her publishers to produce her work in low cost editions, the Emma Lazarus Division has underwritten this concert and the price of admission has therefore been kept down to $1.80 and $1.20. All seats are reserved and can be purchased at the box office in Town Tall, at ELD Chapters and the national office of the ELD, 80 Fifth Ave., New York, 13, N. Y.

Today's Films:

'Battleground' Shallow Story Of Infantry Soldiers In War

By Jose Yglesias

Battleground, Dore Schary's first major production at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, opened on Armistice Day with all the proud fanfare accorded an important film effort. The story of a few days in the life of an 101st Airborne Division company during the Battle of the Bulge, it is an attempt to sum up the experiences of the American infantry soldier in the war. It is a smooth production in which comic legend and physical naturalism, fact and fancy, realistic detail and lack of social insight flatten each other out. It never achieves a third dimension.

BATTLEGROUND. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Produced by Dore Schary. Directed by William A. Wellman. Story and screen play by Robert Pirosh. With Van Johnson, John Hodiak, Ricardo Montalban, George Murphy, James Whitmore. At the Astor.

The company is seen through the eyes of a new recruit, a replacement who joins the company the day before it is ordered up the line when the Nazis begin to break through. There are no villains in the picture, except, in a formal sense, the Nazis, and all the men are heroes, despite the unheroic treatment. The company appears first as the normal Army group full of gripes, goes into battle, is cut off, fights desperately and emerges battered and decimated, its discipline still intact. The recruit is now a tough soldier.

• • •

IN THE COURSE of the story a group portrait is achieved, never in depth, only in surface mannerisms—the Pole, the Southerner, the Latin, etc. Much Yank humor is articulated—"What are we fighting the war for? Why, for mother's blueberry pie!" There's the familiar boastful sexuality, never consummated, and the jibes and petty cruelties. But a pretty light is cast over it all: these characters are never socially analyzed.

The caustic, mordant humor and the censorable speech of soldiers, cleverly suggested, give the movie its moments of truth. But the object of that humor is still in command. Van Johnson plays a cute, devil-may-care soldier who, of course, proves his metal when given a position of responsibility. A soldier with false teeth clicks them throughout. At first an authentic touch, it is so overused, like similar means of characterization with the rest of the soldiers, that it becomes a comic device.

• • •

TO THE FILM'S credit are some well-filmed sequences of battle, particularly a series of shots in which the details of a bombing—like a dog scurrying away from an ashcan—give the total terror of the bombing effectively. One performance creates a genuine character, that of James Whitmore in his first movie appearance. His movements, his gestures, his face and his delivery are a Mauldin character come to life.

Had all the characterizations been on a level with Whitmore's, one might have been able to accept Battleground as a good naturalist picture of the war and that would have taught the American people by implication the necessity for peace. But it is not that. As shallow a reason for the war, as the characterizations, is given in the one speech concerned with the larger issues of the war. It is a self-righteous sermon by a chaplain who absolves the United States from any responsibility for fascism; unreal about the particular it cannot rise to truth about the war.

'Forsyte Woman' Dull Show At Music Hall

GALSWORTHY'S study of the British upper middle-class at the turn of the century, the four percent Forsytes, has been made into a technicolor MGM drama called That Forsyte Woman. Made mellower, almost declassed, with the most genteel actress of the MGM lot to play the heroine who breaks conventions by leaving her husband, the screen play emerges as the older Galsworthy, grown conservative, would have reworked it without changing the plot.

THAT FORSYTE WOMAN. Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer. Produced by Leon Gordon. Directed by Compton Bennett. Screen play by Jan Lustig, Ivan Tors, James B. Williams. Based on A Man of Property. With Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Errol Flynn, Robert Young. At Radio City Music Hall.

For the plot has not been touched. Irene is married to the stuffiest of the Forsyte second generation who treats his beautiful wife as if she were a gilt-edged bond. She meets her niece's fiance, falls in love with him, resists his advances and finally leaves her husband. The movie which attempts only the first volume of the trilogy is not content with such an ending. It telescopes the rest of the volumes to give an epilogue in which she is united with the one artistic Forsyte.

But if the plot is intact, there has been no penetration of character, nor has the moral values of the respectable bourgeois been seriously questioned by the story. Probably That Forsyte Woman is most inadequate because it is so dull. It takes a lot of social insight to make the marriage problem of an English bourgeois of the last century moving. Greer Garson and the rest of the cast do not seem moved themselves, particularly since she goes through it all only raising an eyebrow or widening her nostrils occasionally.

—J. Y.

New Musical At Roxy No Fun

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX has probably hit the bottom of the barrel in musical material with nostalgic attractions. In Oh, You Beautiful Doll, the current one at the Roxy, the song writer responsible for "Peg O' My Heart" and "Come Josephine In My Flying Machine" (one Fred Fisher) is given dramatic attention. Seldom has a complicated story been so simple-minded.

OH, YOU BEAUTIFUL DOLL. Twentieth Century-Fox. Produced by George Jessel. Directed by John Stahl. Written by Albert and Arthur Lewis. With June Haver, Mark Stevens, S. Z. Sakall, Charlotte Greenwood. At the Roxy.

It seems that Fred Fisher was the pen name of one Breitenback, a German composer of operas. Played by S. Z. Sakall, he is a well-known personality, this time with June Haver for a daughter. He becomes a popular songwriter when he allows Mark Stevens, a writer of lyrics with whom his daughter is in love, to transpose the melodies of his opera into a popular beat. This complicated situation leads to many more.

When one of the commercial press reviewers informed us that there was a real Fred Fisher, we exclaimed, "Is this a true story, or should I dare ask?" Another reviewer, probably irked by our interest in truthful movies, answered, "Why do you want the truth, you got June Haver, technicolor and songs?" We can only say that Oh, You Beautiful Doll needs something.

Reviews of the new films, by Jose Yglesias; plays by Barnard Rubin; books by Robert Friedman and David Carpenter, appear regularly in the Daily Worker.

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★ ★ Edition
New York, Monday, November 14, 1949

Daily Worker Sports

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

Game Guy, The Doc

THERE IS A standing joke around Garden ringside at the Friday fights. It isn't very funny but it does serve to prove a point. The joke usually comes up for an airing every time a fighter has been cut and bloodied like a stuck pig. Because it's then that Doctor Nardiello, the Commission physician stationed at ringside, hurdles the ropes, goes to the wounded battler's corner, makes a great show of professionally peering at the injury, a knowing motion with his hand to the scribes around the ropes—and then allows the fight to be continued.

"That Nardiello is a game guy," one of the scribes will generally whisper to a colleague after the medic climbs back into his seat. "Oh the doc can take all kinds of punishment," the other working pressman will agree.

That's the funny I was telling you about. The gags about Nardiello's gameness and his stout immunity to pain have become ringside rituals, but only because Nardiello's ring examinations have become a routine burlesque. The good Commission doctor doesn't believe in stopping fights. The naive might begin to wonder whether Nardiello is working for Athletic Commission or the house. Does it make any difference?

To my mind, Friday's Garden card was a horror to behold. From one level to another—Nardiello's blood lust, referee Eddie Joseph's callous arbiting of the main event, and IBC's horribly conceived pairing of Charlie Fusari and Terry Young—yes, all this was a perfect example right of why pro boxing has become the graveyard it is.

The semi-final set the tone for what was to come. Georgie Small, rangy Brownsville middleweight with a fast pair of hands, was hacking away at squat Vinnie Cidone's face until there was scant area left for further cutting. The claret streaming down Cidone's face was like a flow of water from a spigot somebody forgot to turn off. There wasn't a same mind in the Garden that didn't want to see the bout halted.

Enter the good doctor, the man Nardiello. Into the ring he went at the end of the fifth, the aforementioned ritual of probing the cut, the self-satisfied conclusion that the mess wasn't serious enough to warrant stopping the fight. The doctor's decision was too much for even the semi-final ref to stomach. When Small split Cidone's face wide open again in the first 37 seconds of the next round, the ref stepped in, terminated the pig-sticking, made an almost apologetic gesture to the ringside physician, and Cidone nearly embraced the arbiter for this unexpected act of charity. You need not ask what Cidone's face looked like as his patient handlers, who must have been highly irritated at the referee's intrusion, wiped the fighter's gory features clean.

Someday I shall ask Doctor Vincent Nardiello how "superficial" can a cut be? Or is it his considered judgment that so long as an eye isn't hanging from its socket, a fighter can be allowed to spill a tankful of blood without the fight being terminated? I mean it would be good if Nardiello gave us laymen some clarity on the question.

WHICH BRINGS US to the main event. This corner warned the clientele in advance that the Fusari-Young bout was a piece of insane matchmaking typical of the callous and corrupt ring trade. Terry Young is a veteran clubfighter, a journeyman lightweight who saw his best days eight years ago when he and Beau Jack fought some slashing duels at the Queensboro.

Yes, Terry Young was a very tough lightweight. But that was eight years ago. Today the matchmakers still palm him off as a tough lightweight and if by tough they mean his ability to take all kinds of poundings to the head without falling dead, then I agree. Terry Young is a very tough lightweight.

Of course they were almost proven wrong Friday night. For a minute or so after Fusari pitched Young onto his face in the eight round, and as Terry lay frozen and grotesque in paralyzed posture on the floor, a lot of us thought indeed his time had come, that the fight game had finally succeeded in killing off another boxer.

No sooner had Fusari crossed his last right to the button of the helpless Young, and from the way his opponent fell, a look of terrible fright crossed Fusari's face. He called for the ref and Young's handlers poured through the ropes over to the neutral corner where the lightweight lay sprawled stiffly. Fusari was a study of concern as he hovered nervously around the circle of handlers and referee and, oh yes, Doctor Nardiello. It wasn't until Young stirred and began to lift himself from the floor muttering drunkenly, "I'm alright . . . alright . . ." that Fusari went back to his own corner.

Later in the dressing room Fusari told me: "Sure I was frightened. I thought he was hurt when he went down. He didn't fall quick, the way they usually do. He started down slowly, and I could see his eyes rolling. I thought he was hurt bad."

I am beginning to lose my stomach just writing this. If Terry Young didn't die in the Garden ring it wasn't because IBC, referee Eddie Joseph and Young's manager Jackie Levine didn't try. An aged lightweight who recently was pummelled into a gargoylish mess by featherweight Sandy Saddler, had been sent into the ring against a big strong hard-punching welterweight. Fusari not only outweighed him but towered above him. He pounded Young at will. It was like an exercise in hitting the small bag. Terry was floored for nine at the end of the sixth. He was hit 50 punches without letup in the seventh. He rocked and reeled and pitched from one end of the ring to the other, hands hanging, mouth agape. Referee Joseph remained unimpressed. A man was being butchered helplessly with a rain of cruel head blows, but why stop the fight? The heart still beats; there is breath in the body.

The nightmare continued into the eight. Punch after punch rained home until Young dropped for another nine count. He rose in another world, but Joseph still signalled Fusari to continue. Charlie did, and like I say, if that last punch didn't kill Terry Young, it wasn't because the matchmakers and the managers and the ref and the doctor and the whole filthy caboodle of them weren't in there pitching for all they were worth.

They will allow a little time for the singing to subside in Terry Young's head. They will wait till the swollen features return to size. They will recondition him in the gym, comb his hair down real slick and bring him back into the Garden very shortly. I guarantee that. He is a crowd pleaser. He is a very tough lightweight.

Off the two most recent beatings I have seen Young take from Saddler and Fusari, I agree again. He is a very tough lightweight. Will be right up until the night they kill him.

YANKS NIP HORNETS 14-10; GIANTS WIN

Young and Howard Score

Buddy Young returned the opening kickoff 91 yards for one New York Yankee touchdown, his teammates drove 40 yards to another eight minutes later and those were the points they needed for a 14 to 10 All America conference football victory over the Chicago Hornets today at the Stadium yesterday.

But this was not a glorious day for the Yankees despite their win. Once they pushed across those two touchdowns their attack deteriorated to a flurry of fumbles, and they spent the remainder of the gray afternoon holding off the stabbing Hornet offensive. However they clinched a berth in the post-season All-America playoffs

Twice in the last period alone the Yanks held desperately

Young's brilliant scoring run highlighted the afternoon for the slim crowd of 9,091. The Negro star took in the kickoff on his nine in the dead center of the field with a V-shaped mass of Yankee blockers waiting to aid him. He went with them down the middle to the 35, where he was smacked down. He bounced right up again before the whistle blew, cut over to the right side line and raced the rest of the way, his helmet toppling off en route.

Eight minutes later Young returned a punt 16 yards to the Chicago 40 and the Yanks were off again. Duke Iverson sliced through right tackle for a first down on the 25. Then Negro back Sherman Howard took charge, ripping off consecutive gains of eight, 11 and six yards, the last for a touchdown.

Harvey Johnson kicked the extra point after each touchdown and the Yankees were ahead by 14-0.

The opening period ended that way, and then the Yankee fumbling started. Howard dropped the ball deep in Hornet territory and Chicago recovered. John Clements, whose passing was the backbone of the Chicago attack all day, threw a long pass to Rip Collins who was downed from behind on the New York 45 by Yankee safety man Pete Layden. The Hornets bulled to the 20 but there were stalled, so on fourth down Jim McCarthy stood on the 27 and kicked a perfect pacement field goal to make the count 14-3.

Three plays after the ensuing kickoff the Yankees fumbled again. This time it was Tom Landry who dropped the ball and Bob Jensen recovered on the Yank 44. Chicago drove to the 28. Then Clements threw a long pass to Ray Ramsey, who snatched the ball from Iverson's outstretched hands on the two and stepped over for the touchdown. McCarthy converted.

PRO GRID SCORES

ALL AMERICA CONFERENCE
Cleveland 7, Buffalo 7.
New York 14, Chicago 10.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Pittsburgh 7, Los Angeles 7.
Philadelphia 44, Washington 21.
Chicago Cards 65, New York Bulldogs 20.
Chicago Bears 27, Detroit 24.
New York Giants 30, Green Bay 10.

Monday Mourning:

Only 4 Big Unbeatens

The "weeding out" was just about finished in the college football ranks today, and the stage was set for the most important Saturday of the entire season.

As for the national championship, the weekend left only four major unbeaten teams in the running—Notre Dame, Army, Oklahoma and Califonia—and most folks listed them in that order.

Right behind the "big four" was Virginia. The Cavaliers were idle Saturday, but this week they get their make-or-break national chance against Tulane in a game that has the experts stumped.

Notre Dame continued to show the way with a 42 to 6 triumph over North Carolina, and the Irish are expected to have little trouble this week against Iowa.

Army just barely escaped with a 14-13 win over Pennsylvania, thanks to two unerring conversions by Jack MackMull. This week the Cadets are idle, preparatory to their windup against Navy next week.

Oklahoma thrashed Missouri, 27 to 7, to just about sew up the Big Seven championship and with it, so the whisper went, a Sugar Bowl bid. The Sooners meet Santa Clara this week in a big intersectional game.

California handed Oregon a 41-14 trouncing, but this week the Bears are involved in their most important game of the year against Stanford. The Pacific Coast Conference title hangs on this one, since Cal has a 6-0 record in the league and Stanford is 4-1. UCLA (5-1) meets Southern Cal, needing a victory and a loss by California to keep its hopes alive.

There were three major casualties among the previously unbeaten, with Cornell the chief victim in a 16-7 upset at the hands of Dartmouth. The other losses included Maryland shading Boston University, 14-13, and Baylor crushing Wyoming, 32-7.

Conerly Sinks Packers, 30-10

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 13 (UP).—Chuckin' Chuck Conerly, 25-year-old sophomore pro passing act, led the New York Giants to a 30 to 10 victory over the Green Bay Packers in a National League football game today before 20,151 fans.

The former Mississippi star completed 15 of 28 passes for 347 yards and four touchdowns. Conerly fired three touchdown passes to left halfback Gene Roberts—one a 44-yard play—and tossed to end Bill Swiacki for the fourth.

New York took a 7 to 0 lead midway through the first period on a 40-yard pass play—Conerly to Roberts—and commanded the rest of the way. Early in the second quarter, the Giants threatened when guard Don Ettinger intercepted a pass by Packer quarterback Stan Heath on the Packer 20-yard line. Green Bay held and end Ben Agajanian booted a field goal.

The Packers came back with a field goal by fullback Ted Fritsch from the 20 about half a minute after the second period began. New York led at half time, 10 to 3.

Conerly fired two more touchdown passes to Roberts in the third quarter—the first going 44 yards and the second 10. The second score was set up when Bill Austin of New York recovered a Green Bay fumble on the Packer 32.

Halfback Ralph Earhart, fleet sophomore in the pro league, dodged 57 yards to Green Bay's only touchdown early in the fourth period, cutting New York's lead to 24 to 10. But Conerly clinched the game for the Giants a few minutes later on a 23-yard touchdown pass to Swiacki.

MARDO TOPS RODNEY 14-10

Bill Mardo returned to his winning ways Saturday after a two-week slump to beat Lester Rodney and again resume the lead in the Daily Workers scribes' personal Pick 'Em contest. Mardo hit 14 right to Rodney's 10. Bill tabbed Maryland's upset over hitherto unbeaten Boston U.

In the standings to date, Mardo leads Rodney 3-2 after five weeks of play.

Big Games on Tap

Big Ten—Ohio State battles Michigan this week for the marbles.

Southern Conference — North Carolina risks its unbeaten league record against tough Duke

Southeastern — Kentucky, co-leader, risks its unbeaten league record against tough Tennessee in only league game

Ivy League—Big game—(Penn-Cornell) is a week away, but this week Dartmouth goes against Princeton in a bid for the title if Penn falters.

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.